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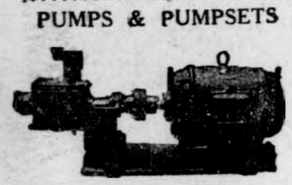
THE INDUSTRIAL & AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING CO.,
9, Forbes St., BOMBAY 1.

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

FOR CONSTIPATION
LAX-O-LAX
IS THE ONLY
PLEASANT AND PALATABLE
Laxative of use in Various forms of Constipation. Just the purgative Modern People need
YOU MUST GIVE IT A TRIAL
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VOL. XXVI NO. 185 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1938 PRICE: ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CHARGE-SHEET AGAINST DR. KHARE

Story Of Breach Of Pachmarhi Pact

Kept Sardar In Dark And Sought Governor's Help

Working Committee Could Not Have Done Anything Less

The Parliamentary Sub-Committee in the course of the following statement details the incidents and episodes of the C. P. Ministerial crisis that culminated in disciplinary action against Dr. Khare.

The gravamen of the charge against Dr. Khare is that "HE WAS ANXIOUS TO GET RID OF SOME OF HIS OLD COLLEAGUES WITH WHOM HE HAD ENTERED INTO A COMPROMISE AT PACHMARHI, AND WITHOUT GIVING THEM ANY INTIMATION, FOUND OUT SUBSTITUTES FOR THEM, AND AFTER LULLING THE CHAIRMAN OF THE PARLIAMENTARY SUB-COMMITTEE INTO A SENSE OF SECURITY THAT NO PRECIPITATE ACTION WOULD BE TAKEN, AND THAT, HE WOULD KEEP HIM INFORMED OF DEVELOPMENTS, HE TRIED AND SUCCEEDED IN SECURING THE REMOVAL OF HIS INCONVENIENT COLLEAGUES WITH THE HELP OF THE GOVERNOR, KEEPING THE CONGRESS AUTHORITIES ALL THE TIME IN THE DARK. DR. KHARE ALSO RECEIVED A REQUISITION FROM SOME OF THE MEMBERS OF THE PARTY TO CONVENE A MEETING OF THE PARTY, BUT HE TOOK NO ACTION ON IT."

The statement concludes "the Working Committee would have failed in its duty, if it had refused to take notice of such a conduct, and done anything less than it did".

CHARGE AGAINST KHARE

BOMBAY, Aug. 3.

The Parliamentary Sub-Committee of the Congress has issued the following statement:—

As considerable interest is being taken by the public in the incidents culminating in the resignation of Dr. Khare from the Prime Ministership and the election of Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla as the Leader of the Congress Party in the C. P. Assembly, and as inferences are being drawn from unauthenticated facts, it is necessary to explain the correct facts of the case.

Shortly before the meeting of the Working Committee in Bombay in the middle of May last, differences among the then Ministers of the C. P. and Berar became marked, and four of the Ministers tendered their resignation to the Prime Minister. One of them later withdrew his resignation. Without taking their party into confidence, all the Ministers came to Bombay and sought the assistance of the Working Committee. The matter was thus placed before the Working Committee which asked the Parliamentary Sub-Committee to have a meeting of the Congress Party in the C. P. Assembly convened and the matter settled in consultation with it.

According, a meeting of the Party was convened at Pachmarhi which was attended by the Chairman and one of the members of the Parliamentary Sub-Committee, as also the Presidents of the Provincial Congress Committee of Berar, Nagpur and Mahakoshal. Ultimately, the ministers reported to the Parliamentary Sub-Committee that they had themselves composed their differences, had agreed to a compromise and were prepared to work together.

BREACH OF PACT.

The Party and the Sub-Committee dispersed with the hope that the differences had been settled, and the parties concerned would give effect to the terms of the compromise, and there would not be any more unseemly exhibition of differences. But the hope was doomed to disappointment, and reports began to reach Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the Chairman of the Parliamentary Sub-Committee, that the terms were not being observed by Dr. Khare. The Sardar had appealed to Dr. Khare to observe the terms of the settlement honourably and had also requested him to leave the final decision to the judgment of the Working Committee, in case of disagreement.

REPORT TO SARDAR.

Things were going on in this way, when differences among the ministers again became acute about the 13th of July, and reports appeared in the press that two of them, Messrs. Gole and Deshmukh, had tendered their resignations to the Premier. On the 15th of July Dr. Khare submitted his report to Sardar Patel about the steps taken to implement the Pachmarhi Agreement and of the situation as it stood up to that date. He also wrote to Sardar Patel that they had not been able to come to any agreement till then, owing to marked differences in their respective outlooks, but at the same time assured him that he would take no precipitate action and leave the matter to him for final decision. He requested the Sardar to give him an opportunity to place his viewpoint before him before a decision was reached. He added that he would keep the Sardar informed from time to time about the events as they occurred. Dr. Khare did not say anything about the resignations of his two colleagues.

It will be remembered that a meeting of the Working Committee had been fixed to take place at Wardha on the 9th of July, but on account of the illness of the President, it had to be postponed to 23rd July, after this assurance from Dr. Khare, the Chairman of the Parliamentary Sub-Committee naturally felt that nothing was going to happen until the 23rd July, when the whole matter could be considered by the Parliamentary Sub-Committee and, if necessary, by the Working Committee; so he went to Poona for a meeting of the Bombay Assembly Party and later to Ahmedabad for the inauguration of the Prohibition campaign.

STORY OF RESIGNATION.

On the 19th July, Dr. Khare wrote to his colleagues that he was going to resign and, after

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1.)

Peasants Hold Up Maharaja's Car

Demand For Relief Placed Before Kolhapur Ruler On Public Road

(From Our Correspondent.)

KOLHAPUR, Aug. 3.

News comes from Raibag where His Highness the Chhatrapati Maharaja has gone for shikar and Chitta hunt. His Highness left only two days back.

It is reported that over a thousand farmers surrounded the Maharaja's car and placed their grievances rather bluntly before him for immediate redress.

His Highness gave a patient hearing to their heartrending story and promised immediate consideration of relief measures.

But, unfortunately, some others in the Raibag Camp are reported to have differed from his views and remonstrated with him. This has upset the Maharaja very much.

ACTION AGAINST NEWSPAPERS

South Indians Suffer Badly In Rangoon Riots

RANGOON, Aug. 3.

The Burma Congress Committee have wired to-day to the Provincial Congress Committee of Madras stating that the Burma Committee are surprised to read a telegram in the local papers that the Government of Burma had informed the Government of Madras that there was no distress or destitution as a result of the Rangoon riots and that the South Indians were looked after.

Both the statements, the telegram states, are incorrect and misleading. The worst sufferers in the City of Rangoon and the suburbs are South Indian Muslims and Hindus. Their shops and belongings have been looted and they have been rendered destitute.

NORMAL CONDITIONS.

Reports from the districts are reassuring, and no fresh troubles are reported excepting the burning of one paddy godown at Wethagale Railway Station near Letpadan.

ACTION AGAINST PAPERS.

Swift action is being taken by the Government against inflammatory writings, and several Burmese dailies have been asked to deposit securities as a sequel to the publication of news, articles or pictures likely to incite public sentiment.

The first Burmese paper to come under the restrictive measures was the "Sun," which was directed to deposit a sum of Rs. 3,000, as security. On the amount being deposited, the paper made an application for permission to renew publication from to-morrow. The application has been rejected and the paper has been obliged to suspend publication indefinitely.

"Progress" which was the second Burmese daily to come under the emergency measures was also similarly asked to deposit a sum of Rs. 3,000 on or before Aug. 17. The paper is suspending publication from to-morrow.

"New Light," the third paper and also a Burmese daily has been given a final warning by the Home Secretary to-day not to publish articles, news or picture likely to inflame Indian or Burmese opinion and disturb peace.

ACTION AGAINST SCRIBE.

The Police Superintendent of Shwebo has been instructed by the Government of Burma to file complaints against U. Sin, a resident of the place for writing a second pamphlet in the book entitled "Moulvi and Yoglauwda" and thereby outraging the religious feelings of the Buddhists.—United Press.

TRAVANCORE NATIONAL BANK

Special Officer Submits Report

BOMBAY, August 3.

It is understood that the Special Officer of the Reserve Bank appointed to investigate the affairs of the Travancore National and Quilon Bank Ltd., has submitted his report to the Government of Madras.—United Press.

BERLIN AT IT AGAIN!

Violation Of Frontier By Czech. 'Planes Alleged

BERLIN, Aug. 3.

It is alleged that a further violation of the frontier by three Czech planes has evoked bitter comment in Berlin, especially as it occurred on the day of Lord Runciman's arrival in Prague and it is regarded as particularly serious because two planes are reported to have flown over the fortress of Glatz twelve miles over the frontier.—Reuter.

RUNCIMAN IN PRAGUE

PRAGUE, August 3.

Lord and Lady Runciman have arrived. They were greeted by the Government mayoral representatives and leaders of the Sudetens.—Reuter.

GERMANY AGREES TO PAY FRANCE

PARIS, August 3.

Germany has agreed to reimburse France with any payment she may have to make in fulfilment of her guarantee regarding the Austrian International Loans 1933|34 under the commercial agreement details which are published here.

As regards other Austrian debts to France, Germany offers the creditors in effect a settlement on the same basis as the case of German debts other than the Young and Dawes Loans.—Reuter.

PROBLEM OF REFUGEES

LONDON, Aug. 3.

The inter-Governmental Committee dealing with the problem of refugees from Austria and Germany met at the Foreign Office. Earl Winterton was elected chairman. Four vice-chairmen were appointed from France, United States, Brazil and Holland.

Mr. George Rublee, the American lawyer, was appointed permanent director. His duties will be to carry out the Committee's executive work. There is a general feeling of satisfaction at the progress so far made by the Committee.—Reuter.

INDIANS KILLED: MOSQUE BURNT

RANGOON, Aug. 3.

According to the "Rangoon Daily News" wholesale looting and assaults on Indians have occurred in the Tharawaddy District, which was much in the news during the last Burma rebellion.

The worst affected area was Letpadan, where a large number of Indian shops were looted, one mosque was burnt and at least 18 killed and many were injured.

It is believed that the number of South Indians killed or injured in the course of the riots, is comparatively small.—A.P.

Change In Jawahar's Tour Programme

Cuts Short Holiday And Leaves For Prague On Friday From Paris

LONDON: August 3.

Principally owing to his sister's visit Pandit Nehru has materially altered his European programme. He intends to cut short his holiday in Normandy and leave for Paris on August 5 'en route' to Czechoslovakia. He has arranged to return to England on August 17, where he will remain approximately for a fortnight.—Reuter.

Congress House For Calcutta

Corporation Grants Lease Of Big Plot Of Land To Subhas Bose

CALCUTTA, August 3.

The Calcutta Municipal Corporation at its meeting to-day granted lease of a fairly big plot of land to Mr. Subhas Bose, President of the Congress, at a nominal rent of Re. 1 for 99 years for the purpose of erecting a building and hall with the money raised for the Subhas Congress Fund.

The resolution was carried by 38 votes for and 14 against, including the European members. The Muslim members voted with the Congress.

The proposed building which will be called "Congress House" will be the centre of all activities of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee. It will also contain a big hall dedicated to the memory of the late J. M. Sen Gupta, which will be used for holding public meetings and lectures to educate and enlighten the citizens in the present day civic, social, cultural and political problems.—United Press.

CONGRESS M. L. A.'s TO SPEAK IN BENGALI

Party's Mandate To Members

CALCUTTA, August 3.

The "United Press" lobby correspondent understands that the Congress Party in the Bengal Legislative Assembly have adopted a resolution enjoining all the members of the party to make their speeches on the floor of the Assembly henceforth in Bengali.—United Press.

Mussolini Presides Over Meeting Of Chiefs Of General Staffs

ROME: August 3.

It is officially revealed that meetings were held between the Chiefs of the General Staffs of the Army and the Air Force, presided over by the Duce, at which the Finance Minister was also present.

It is understood that apart from new equipment, the main purpose of the meetings, from which the Navy was excluded, was financial co-ordination in the new armament programme.—Reuter.

ONLY 'FRONTIER TROUBLE'

LONDON, Aug. 2.

There is still no tendency of alarm in well-informed circles in London respecting the Russo-Japanese incidents, states Reuter's diplomatic correspondent.

The opinion is based on reports from Moscow and Tokio that the incident is not likely to lead to a serious conflict and amounts to only frontier trouble.

Suggestions of possible mediation are discounted as there is no tendency in London at the moment to think that such a course is necessary.—Reuter.

Fierce Air Battle Over Hankow

DOZEN JAP. 'PLANES SHOT DOWN

Tokio's "Black Out" Precautions Against Soviet Raids

HANKOW, August 3.

It is claimed that twelve Japanese 'planes were shot down when Chinese 'planes engaged seventy Japanese 'planes while the latter were raiding Hankow. Six Chinese 'planes failed to return to their base.—Reuter.

LONDON:—A message from Tokio claims that 37 Chinese 'planes were lost in the air battle over Hankow. The aviation and military objectives in Hankow are stated to have been heavily bombed.—Reuter.

"BLACK OUT" IN JAPAN

Precautions Against Soviet Raids

TOKIO: August 3.

Evidently as a precaution against the possibility of Soviet air-raids the Air Defence Headquarters have extended the light control system from to-morrow almost to all over the country, notably including the Tokio District.—Reuter.

JAPANESE PROTEST TO SOVIET

TOKIO, August 3.

The Government are to-day protesting to the Soviet Government against "the series of aerial invasions of Korea and Manchukuo", announced a Foreign Office spokesman adding that Soviet Infantry attacked Changkufeng and Smatsaoping areas at Pumpp, but were repulsed.—Reuter.

Local Soviet Authorities Started Trouble?

TOKIO, August 3.

Japanese Army Headquarters report that two Soviet battalions were engaged in the morning's attack.

The Government spokesman announcing a further protest to Moscow, declared that Japan had not abandoned hope of localising the trouble. He was inclined to the view that local Soviet authorities were responsible for the clash, and that documents found on airmen in the destroyed Soviet 'planes might illuminate the matter.

It is stated that 13 'planes participated in Monday's raids on Manchukuo and Korean Territory, while 60 Soviet bombers flew over and bombed Kojo.—Reuter.

SOVIET 'PLANES BOMBED KEIKO

TOKIO: August 3.

Soviet artillery and 'planes bombarded the Korean town of Keiko, according to the Korean Army Headquarters.—Reuter.

A TACTICAL RETREAT

TOKIO: August 3.

General Soviet retreat from the disputed frontier area is claimed by the Korean Army Headquarters.

The Korean Headquarters suggest that the Soviets retreated under cover of local fog in order to reinforce.—Reuter.

TWO SOVIET 'PLANES BROUGHT DOWN

TOKIO, August 3.

A Soviet 'plane was brought down after it had dropped eight bombs on a bridge near Seoul during a raid by eleven 'planes according to a Japanese spokesman who also states that one of 21 Soviet war 'planes was shot down during a formation raid on Chinsojo.—Reuter.

SOVIET ATTACK REPULSED

TOKIO, August 3.

The Japanese successfully repulsed the Soviet attack on the Changkufeng area told a war office spokesman to Reuter.

He said that the Japanese have reason to believe that yesterday's clashes marked the first active appearance of regular Red Army Troops, whereas formerly only border guards were used. The Japanese therefore are inclined to take a serious view of the situation.—Reuter.

Japanese Suffer Tremendous Losses

"Tremendous Losses" are claimed to have been inflicted upon the Japanese during daylong fighting at Changkufeng yesterday, according to the official Tass Agency, which says that the Japanese offensive was resumed at dawn.

While the Japanese were crossing into the Soviet territory they were subjected to artillery fire and air bombing from the Soviet side.

SOVIET DENIES REPORT

The Tass Agency says that competent Soviet circles emphatically refute the reports about flights of the Soviet bombers over the Manchurian-Korean territories and declares that the Soviet land and air forces have remained throughout exclusively within the Soviet territory.

It is supposed that the reports have been circulated deliberately by the Japanese militarists in order to justify attacks on the Soviet territory. It is assumed that under these conditions further continuation of hostilities, fraught with the most serious consequences, is regarded as inevitable.

"Tremendous Indignation" at the "provocative" actions of the Japanese militarists on the Far Eastern front was expected at crowded meetings in big cities of Soviet Russia according to the Tass Agency.—Reuter.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word— Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 % on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week the complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words "Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

26. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted: An educated, cultured and handsome match of a respectable family for a Graduate, Bisa Agrawal, Garg Gotra, bachelor of 23 years, belonging to an advanced, well-connected, multimillionaire family of Western U. P. Please correspond with Box No. 10611, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—For two young lady graduates, Brahmin or Khatri youngmen between 32-36 years with European qualifications well settled in life. Apply Box No. 10581, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted an exquisitely handsome, tall graceful, healthy childless Widow not above 25 from a highly respectable and wealthy Muslim Family, although dowry no consideration. Must be very social, sweet tempered, well up in household affairs, no matter if education scanty for a Muslim (Sunni) gentleman, 35 educated, goodlooking, cultured of equal status, sole proprietor of one of the biggest fleece exporting concern in India. First wife present. Applicants of strictly above description need apply with full particulars to Box No. 10573. "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Superviser for auditing Urban Co-operative Banks' Accounts. Registered accountant preferred. Starting Salary Rupees 100/- per month. Apply with testimonials to Managing Director Gujerat Urban Banks Co-operative Supervising Union Ltd., Surat. (10604)

95. PAYING GUESTS

Wanted paying guests Deccani-Brahmins only in respectable family. Charges moderate. Box No. 10609, "Bombay Chronicle."

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted experienced paid agents, Chief Agents, Managers on Rs. 50, 100, 150 p.m., plus T.A. for selling Shares and organising Industrial Insurance Schemes. Doaba Assurance Ltd., Gurdaspur. (10593)

333. REPRESENTATIONS

Experienced Commercial Canvasser with car wants to represent any provision, chemical line on commission basis. Apply Box No. 10610, "Bombay Chronicle".

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch. Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent-insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from Graduates of recognised Universities for the post of Chief Officer of Amalner Borough Municipality, in the grade of Rs. 120—10/1—250 p.m., plus Conveyance Allowance Rs. 20 on probation of six months.

Applications together with testimonials, stating age, caste and previous experience should reach the undersigned upto 15th August 1938.

(Sd.) DR. R. V. MHASKAR. B.A., M.B.B.S., President, Amalner Borough Municipality.

Amalner, 1-8-1938. 9160.

WANTED.

A NURSING SISTER on Contract—General and Midwifery certificates essential. Preference given if C. M. B. certificate. Age not under 25. Capable of teaching Anglo-Indian and Indian Probationers with ability to lecture in Hindusthani.

Salary upto Rs. 125-9-170 per month plus Rs. 100/- per annum on completion of year's approved service. Free furnished quarters with lights and fans, etc.

Apply with copies of certificates and testimonials and also medical certificate to:—

MAJOR J. M. PEREIRA, M.B.E., V.H.A.s., I.M.D. (Retd.), Supdt., Medical College, Hospital, Patna. P. O. Bankipore. (9121)

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT

O.O.C.J.

I. C. No. 45 of 1937.

In the matter of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII of 1913 and

In the matter of THE VENUS TEXTILE WORKS, LTD., (in Liquidation).

The creditors of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the 15th day of August, 1938 to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts and claims, and the names and addresses of their Attorneys (if any) to the undersigned, and if so required by notice in writing from the Official Liquidator, in person or by their Attorneys to come in and prove their said debts and claims, at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 1st day of August, 1938.

H. D. MITRA, Official Liquidator.

Yusuf Building, 1st floor, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. (9175)

549. FURNITURE FOR SALE

Gujarat Furniture Works. Quality Furniture in modern style. Showroom and Factory, Charni Road, Girgaum. 'Phone 25498. (10571)

651. MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

M/s. India Stove & Lamp Depot, Bombay, or successors should take delivery from the Betgeri Urban Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Betgeri, their package lying unclaimed. No claims entertained later than fortnight. (10612)

Public Notices

THE BRITISH BURMAH PETROLEUM COMPANY, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Share Certificate No. 59611 for fifty Shares bearing distinctive Nos. 859300 to 859349 standing in the name of Hormusji Sorabji Shroff of Bombay, in the British Burmah Petroleum Co., Ltd., is reported lost. All persons having any lien, claim or interest in the same are requested to inform the Company within fifteen days from date, after which the Company will issue duplicate Certrficate for the said Shares.

S. S. PANTHAKI, Local Secretary.

11, Bank Street, Fort. Bombay, 4th August 1938. (R10608)

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of 35,000 tons (10 p. c. more or less at Buyers' option) approved qualities of Indian Coal between October 1938 and September 1939, weighed and delivered into the Company's lighters in Bombay harbour.

Further details are available on application to the undersigned from whom the form of contract may be obtained.

Tenders will be received up to Noon on 16th August 1938 and should remain open till 31st August.

The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tenders.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO., Agents: The Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. Home Street, Fort, Bombay. (9169)

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

NOTICE

B (Mandvi) Ward By-Election.

Messrs (1) ABDUL LATIF BHAIJI, (2) AZIZ H. A. LALJEE, Bar.-at-Law, (3) SARDAR SIDI MAHOMED and (4) USMAN HAJI SULEMAN DARVESH, four of the five candidates contesting the above By-election having withdrawn from the contest, before the day notified for the Poll, Mr. Osman Sobani, is deemed, under Section 26(2)(j) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as amended up-to-date to have been duly elected a Councillor in the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Haroon Tarmahomed Noorani, J.P., an elected Councillor from B (Mandvi) Ward.

I. H. TAUNTON, Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices, Bombay, 1st August 1938. (9167)

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Bombay, the 11th July, 1938.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Imperial Bank of India will be held at the Local Head Office of the bank, Madras, on MONDAY, the 22nd August, 1938, at 4 P.M. (Standard Time) for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Central Board's Report, the Balance Sheet of the Bank made up to the 30th June 1938, and the Report of the Auditors.
2. To elect three Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

W. LAMOND, Managing Director. (9146)

THE ASSOCIATED CEMENT COS., LTD.

ALLOTMENT LETTER.

LOST OR MISLAID.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that one Allotment Letter(s) bearing No(s) 6932 in respect of two share(s) numbered 431294/95 of the Associated Cement Companies Limited, standing in the name(s) of Bai Kapoor Mavji Doshi has/have been LOST or MISLAID, and the undersigned has applied to the Company for delivery of the share certificate(s) for the said share(s).

Any person in possession of the said Allotment Letter(s) and/or having any claim to the said share(s) should notify to and lodge such claim with the Company at its Registered Office at Esplanade House. Waudby Road, Bombay within one month from the date hereof, after which period no claim will be considered and the Directors will proceed to deal with the said application and deliver the share certificate(s) if they think fit.

Dated this 4th day of Aug. 1938. (9174)

Auction Sales

CRAWFORD & CO.

BONAFIDE SALE. Of 6 Cases Toilet Soap.

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS from Mr. A. M. Mackie, Receiver appointed by the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, in Suit No. 4193 of 1938, MESSRS. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will hold a Bonafide Auction sale of six cases soap (White Heather Toilet) on MONDAY, 8th August, 1938, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms at 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

GANDHI & CO.

Government Auctioneers.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO THE DEALERS IN MOTOR ACCESSORIES.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR ACCESSORIES.

MESSRS. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from the Bank of Hindustan Ltd., the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Hiralal L. Shah & Co., the Mortgagors, sell by Public Auction on Monday the 8th day of August 1938 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Parekh Building, New Queen's Road, near Royal Opera House, all the Stock-in-Trade of the said Mortgagors shop including:—

Batteries, Roof lamps, Search light lamps, Mascots, Horns Cutglasses, Bulbs, Flower Vases, Cycle dynamos, Lacquer colours, License holders, French chalk, Spanners, sets, Arroscope, Mudguard, Electric table fans, Plug wire sets, Belden wire sets, Polish tins, Gear shift balls vacuum valve grinders, Thermos bottles, Piston ring, Rubber blades, Auto clocks, etc., etc.

The above is on view.

Terms:—A Deposit of 25 per cent.

GANDHI & CO.,

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, the 7th August, 1938, at 3 p.m. at the Electric Power House, at Poona.

One Vertical 200 B.H.P. Diesel Engine by Mirrless.

One Generator 3 phrase, Marelli, 150 K. V. A. Volts 3300.

One Switch board for above.

One Electric Water Circulating Pump.

Full particulars and conditions of sale from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO. 123, Medows Street, Bombay.

King among Saints: Saint among Kings!

HIS MAJESTY THE MENDICANT:

"RAJA GOPICHAND"

AT THE

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

Saraswati's MARATHI Filmusical

Daily: 5-15, 8, 10-30 P.M.

NEW EMPIRE

DAILY 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

COMMENCING TO-DAY

BEACHCOMBER, GAOL BIRD AND YET A HERO!

CHARLES LAUGHTON IN

"VESSEL OF WRATH"

"VESSEL OF WRATH"

with

ELSA LANCHESTER ROBERT NEWTON TYRONE GUTHRIE

from

W. Somerset Maugham's famous story

produced and directed by ERICH POMMER

Plans Open. 'Phone 20286.

Competition Between Goliath And Pigmy

INDIAN MERCHANT'S CHAMBER PROTESTS AGAINST INROAD OF NON-INDIAN CONCERNS IN INDIA

In the course of a letter to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce, The Secretary, of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, says: —I am directed by the Committee of this Chamber to address Government on the question of the setting up of non-Indian factories and their establishment in the country. The immediate incident which has led my Committee to address Government is the proposed starting of a cigarette factory in Bombay by a non-Indian firm.

My Committee had recently occasion to refer to in their letter No. 1399 dated 7th May '38 to the Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Ltd. There are also several instances which have come to their notice of non-Indian concerns and factories having been put up for the manufacture of matches, cigarettes, soaps, boots & shoes, chemicals, rubber etc.

These factories are started by powerful companies with a big capital and it is hopeless to expect small Indian industries to compete with them. The only result will be, therefore, that the small Indian industries will be wiped out and eliminated from the country. It will be a curious paradox that, while the country is requiring protection for her industries and while the Government of India also have been sympathetically considering the claims in the case of several industries, the ultimate effect will be that industries of non-Indian concerns will set themselves up in the country, and indirectly drive out the indigenous concerns.

WHAT A USE OF INDIA ACT.

My Committee realise that the Government of India Act, in its sections with regard to commercial safeguards has considered Indians and the British as alike. This is probably with a view to provide against discrimination. The manner and method, however, in which foreign concerns are being set up and indigenous Indian industries are being wiped out is to use this very discrimination against Indians. Surely, it was not the object of the Government of India Act.

While India has been fortunate to collect a few big industries, she has been woefully lacking in small industries. The seaborne trade figures bear ample testimony to this. As a result of the Swadeshi agitation and of the patriotic desire on the part of Indians to start industries for the economic betterment and development of the country during the last few years, we have now got industries to supply different articles required by Indian people in their daily life. The imports of these articles have been appreciably dwindled.

GOLIATH v PIGMY

Unfortunately, however, taking advantage of the tariff wall, as also of the relevant sections of the Government of India Act, non-Indian factories are now starting up with a colossal production in some cases. In the competition between a Goliath and a pigmy, the latter goes to the wall, and my Committee are afraid that this will be the case with Indian industries, unless immediate steps are taken to safeguard and protect them. My Committee appeal, therefore, to the Government of India to take all these facts into their consideration and to issue a statement with regard to their policy regarding this question which has been placed before them by my Committee.

APPOINTMENTS TO INDIAN ACCOUNTANCY BOARD

Society's Objection To "Subtle Move" In Draft Government Scheme

The Indian Society of Accountants and Auditors has forwarded a letter to the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce, Simla, on the subject of the Draft Government scheme for the introduction of elective principle into appointments to the Indian Accountancy Board, in the course of which it is stated:—

"In the considered opinion of my Committee the most objectionable feature of the whole scheme is in paragraph 3 of the Government Memorandum wherein it is stated that "Approved Accountants" (that is to say, practising accountants who are permitted by the Government at its discretion to take and train articled clerks for the "R. A." diploma) only will be eligible for election to the Board. Even the Act of 1930 under which the Indian accountancy profession is regulated does not speak of any class of persons known as "Approved Accountants", much less does it seek to differentiate between seniors and juniors, or between practising and non-practising accountants, as is now sought to be done. On the contrary, the Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly which considered the Bill for the aforesaid Act added a proviso to Section 144 (2) at the instance of this Society, the spirit of which is to prevent any discrimination between practitioners and non-practitioners which is now sought to be made indirectly under the Rules.

"A SUBTLE MOVE."

"According to the Government's own figures there are at present 67 British qualified practising public accountants who can train articled clerks as against only 58 Indian qualified accountants similarly privileged in the whole of India. It is at the absolute discretion of the executive Government to vary the number of such persons by freely conferring the privilege of training articled clerks or by withholding it without assigning any reason. The present total strength of the profession is of over 1,000 qualified accountants in India including Chartered Accountants, Incorporated Accountants and Government Diplomaed Accountants in India whose names yet remain to be enrolled on the statutory Indian Register, and not of 649 accountants as stated in the Government Memorandum. Thus if the proposal of the Government, which is that Registered Accountants permitted at the Government's discretion to train articled clerks shall only be eligible for election to the Board, were accepted, then out of the total strength of over 1,000 qualified accountants as aforesaid, only 125 privileged practitioners in the good books of the executive Government will be eligible for such election. In other words, by such a subtle move, about 88 per cent. of the total strength of the Indian accountancy profession will be effectively disqualified from having their representatives on the Indian Accountancy Board. As already stated, this is the most objectionable feature of the whole scheme, and it must be dropped absolutely. Instead it should be prescribed that any Registered Accountant of (say) five years' standing shall be eligible for election to the Board, whether he is practising or non-practising, and in the latter case whether he is serving in a private firm or a company, or under Government or a Local authority.

"Regarding nomination of two members to redress any inequalities such nomination should be used in favour of accountants exclusively qualified in India who are still feeling their way in the Indian accountancy profession which is of very recent growth."

AT SHARADA MANDIR

Tilak anniversary celebrations were performed on Monday at the Sharada Mandir under the presidentship of Mr. P. V. Kane, who made an instructive speech on the life and work of the late Lokmanya Tilak.

The short programme consisted of prayer, a song in praise of Lokmanya Tilak, the reading of the report of the last celebrations, "Vande Mataram," and some other musical items.

Arya Samajists Condole Atmaramji's Death

(From A Correspondent.)

At the Matunga Arya Samaj a meeting was held on Saturday last under the presidentship of Dr. Kalyandas J. Desai, when Pt. Laxmanrao Oghale, Pt. Shreeramji (a co-worker of the late Pandit), Pt. Ramchandra Shastri, Kashiprasadji and Shah Bhagvatdayalji spoke on the life and work of Pt. Atmaramji. A resolution of condolence was passed in the meeting.

The Bombay Arya Samaj also passed a similar condolence resolution on Sunday, under the presidentship of Raja Bahadur Govindlalji Shivlal. Similarly the Lower Parel Maharashtriya Arya Samaj, the Dadar Arya Samaj, Kurla Morbag and Naigaon Samaj passed resolution regarding the late Pandit Atmaramji.

INDIAN YOUTH'S AMAZING CAREER IN U. S.

"Runaway" At 20, He Returns To India After Getting M. D. Degree

The story of how a "runaway" from India 18 years ago became a leading doctor and secured the M.D. Degree of the John Hopkins University, being the first and the only Indian to secure it, was revealed to the Associated Press by Mr. C. G. Kulkarni, who returned home last week.

"Perseverance and tenacity always pays," he said.

Mr. Kulkarni (38) who hails from a village near Belgaum (Karnatak) left for America eighteen years ago. He was then an undergraduate of the Bombay University.

With hardly enough money for his passage, (being born in a poor family) and fired with the urge of adventure, Mr. Kulkarni, with three other comrades from Gujarat was off to America.

They landed in one of the Southern States and for two years struggled hard.

"We used to work in corn fields and hawk cosmetics from door to door," he said.

Years rolled by and Mr. Kulkarni's three compatriots left America. One of them is now a leading surgeon in South Africa, the other is a Deputy Director of Agriculture in the Bombay Presidency and the third took to agriculture.

As for Mr. Kulkarni, *he learned* while he earned. He studied economics and came out first in an open competition for the best essay on the subject by the University of Michigan.

Then the wheel of fortune turned, success after success followed. He got a nice job as lecturer in a University. He annexed most of the coveted prizes awarded in literary competitions and secured several degrees.

Then he took to medicine and he says he is the first Indian to be awarded the M.D. degree by the John Hopkins University.

He said that he is the first Asiatic to win the first prize for original research from the Boston Society of Natural History.

The old parents of Dr. Kulkarni came to Bombay to receive their son who left the family eighteen years ago.

Dr. Kulkarni added that he had a billet in a State hospital in Mareyland. Even after an year he could go back to his duties. He was not sure of his future plans but said that just now he would go to his native village and get married.

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AROUND THE COURTS

Bombay, Wednesday.

The Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay, passed orders today acquitting N. S. Joshi, a merchant doing business under the name of "General Agency" at Byculla, of the charge of cheating brought against him in respect of 12 bottles of "Eagle Brand" distilled water.

Jailed Under Sarda Oct

The parents of a girl were charged under the Sarda Act before Mr. Oscar Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Court.

The Kazi, it was stated, agreed to officiate only after a declaration before a Magistrate was made to the effect that the girl was over 14 years of age. So, for this purpose the parents of the girl with their daughter went to the Esplanade Police Court where the father made a declaration that his daughter was 15 years of age.

Accordingly in the presence of two witnesses the marriage was celebrated.

In consequence of the information received by the Sub-Inspector Patankar of the Vigilance Branch of the Bombay City Police, on enquiry it was suspected that the girl was below 12 1/2 years though the father maintained that she was 15 years of age. In view of the large discrepancy between 12 1/2 and 15. the Police Surgeon's evidence was taken and the girl was found to be not more than 12 1/2 years on proper scientific reasons.

The Magistrate held the opinion that the girl was under 14 years of age on 5-10-36 at the time of the marriage. He therefore convicted all the accused.

He sentenced the father of the girl to one month's simple imprisonment, her mother was fined Rs. 200. The husband was to pay a fine of Rs. 50 and suffer one week's simple imprisonment.

The Kazi who officiated at the marriage was to pay a fine of Rs. 200 and in default to suffer one week's simple imprisonment.

Dramatic details of an alleged amazing masquerade of an up-country Ghati woman in the guise of a respectable Bhatia virgin culminating in her marrying a Bhatia merchant of Bombay, and living with him for four months, and then decamping with ornaments of the value of Rs. 2,000, were related before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, when Chatrabhuj Narsi charged Madhuri and Umersey Bhauji with theft and abetment.

The complainant and the second accused claimed to be the legal husbands of Madhuri. The complainant is a Bhatia merchant dealing in cutlery and fancy goods. Madhuri, a Ghati woman, hails from Kurmool in East Khandesh. She stated in Court that she was the legally-wedded wife of the second accused.

Madhuri, pleading not guilty, denied the allegations made against her when asked by the Court whether she had married the complainant, she said, "Why should I marry him when my husband is here."

The second accused stated that he could prove that he was legally married to the first accused.

High Court Uphold Magistrate's Action

The procedure adopted by a Presidency Magistrate in ordering the separate trial of a man so that he could be made available as a prosecution witness against persons along with whom he was originally charged, was challenged in a revisional application before Mr. Justice Broomfield and Mr. Justice Norman at the Bombay High Court.

Their Lordships, while upholding the Magistrate's action, observed that "such a practice would be undesirable if there were any alternatives satisfactory to all concerned."

The appellants in the case were Karamali Gulamali, Jafferali Gulamali, Kamal 'alias' Babu Jafferalli, Kurbanali 'alias' Timbu Jafferali and Ganpat Puttaji. They were the accused in what is known as the "Stamp Fraud Case" and they were sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment by the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on charges of conspiracy to commit certain offences and actually committing those offences.

An unidentified male was found hanging from a tree on the Western side of the Race Course, near Hornby Vellard, yesterday morning.

The Agripada police removed the body to the Morgue.

Piroo Gulab, who is alleged to have been found loitering in Bhau Daji Road, Matunga, was arrested on suspicion by the Kingsway police in connection with a theft in the rooms of a College girl residing at Vincent Road.

It was stated Miss Palekar locked her room and went to College. On return she found her room burgled and gold ornaments and cash valued at Rs. 320 missing.

Accused was remanded till the 17th inst. at the Dadar Police Court, to-day.

Bai Tungabai Hangalkar of Belgaum will give two programmes of vocal music and dancing on Saturday, August 6 at Laxmibaug, New Bhatwadi, Girgaon, and on August 9 at Dadar. The first programme has been arranged by the Musical Art Society and the other by the Dadar Social Club. This is the first time that the programme of Bai Tungabai, who is well-known in Belgaum for her classical music and dancing has been arranged in Bombay.

Rai Saheb Chunilall, General Manager and Controller of Distribution of the Bombay Talkies Limited has been appointed Member of the Bombay Board of Film Censors, to represent the Motion Picture Society of India with effect from August 1, 1938.

Elocution Competition For Parsi Students

An elocution competition will be held for College Parsi Students of both sexes in the Master's Tutorial High School Hall (third floor) near Kennedy Bridge, Gowalia Tank Road, Bombay, on Sunday, (14th inst.) at 10 a.m. (S.T.), under the auspices of the Khorshed Mandal Trust.

Candidates will have to speak on any one of the following subjects for not more than ten minutes:—(1) Should a woman's career be of a "Wage-earner," (2) Is civilization a blessing or curse to Humanity?, (3) Does the world want war or peace?

Prizes will be awarded as under: First Prize:—A gold medal of about Rs. 40/-; second prize:—A silver medal and cash of about Rupees 25/-; third prize:—A cash prize of Rupees 18/-.

Names of the Judges will be announced later. Students are requested to send in their names and addresses in writing on or before 11th inst. to the address of Khorshed Mandal Trust, Khambata Lane, Khetwadi.

CROSS COUNTRY CYCLE RACE TO BE HELD ON AUGUST 14.

The Bharat Wheelers are organising a unique Cross Country Cycle Race on August 14 at 7 a.m., S.T. The start and finish of the event will be from the Marine Drive, opp. the Wilson College Gymkhana. Entries should be sent to the Honorary Secretary of Bharat Wheelers, Master Mansion, 63 Wodehouse Road, Colaba.

ALLAHABAD.—Due to heavy and continuous rainfall for 20 hours in Fatehgarh and the adjoining places, several houses in that area were inundated and large stocks of potatoes were destroyed, causing considerable loss to cultivators.—United Press.

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(For advertisements outside Mysore State.)

VICTORIAWALAS' GRIEVANCES

The Hon. Secretary, Bombay Hack Victoriawala Association, Bombay, writes:—

A general meeting of the Bombay Hack Victoriawalas was held on Sunday last in Foras Road Stable, opposite Baghdad Soap Factory, under the Presidentship of Haji Ibrahim Jamaluddin. After some discussions the following resolutions were passed:—

It is a longstanding practice to register all the distinguishing marks and description etc., of the horses at the time of giving licences to use them in Hack Victorias. This practice is quite suitable and, therefore, not objectionable. But since a few years, in addition to above practice, the horses are branded on the hoofs, when these brandings wear out, the horses have to be taken to the Head Police Office thrice a year for the branding. This latter system entails a loss of Rs. 30,000 annually to the victoriawalas. The Government should therefore be requested to cancel Sec. 9 of the Public Conveyance Act.

The police are authorised to arrest without warrant any person who commits an offence under Sec. 30 of Act VII of 1920, and also to detain the horse and the carriage for that offence. This should be so amended that the summons should be served on the licensed owner and the driver, and the carriage and the horse should not be detained for more than one hour. Government should be asked to make this amendment.

Under Sec. 32 the owner is fined if he fails to produce the driver before the court, to the extent of Rs. 50. Government should be asked that this obligation should be shifted from the owner.

WANTED MORE PARKING

As there are only 125 stands for Hack Victorias at present, and as many of them are useless a request should be made to the Commissioner of Police to give parking places at short distances in business centres and a list of 800 places should now be submitted to him.

The Government should be asked to stop the practice of taking deposit as surety from a licensed victoria-owner or driver contravening Act VII of 1920.

UNLICENSED MUST GO

Unlicensed private motors and carriages etc. are plying for hire in Bombay City and such number is increasing day by day, the income of the licensed Hack Victorias has decreased to a great extent. If the Commissioner of Police is not willing to take measures against them, the Government should be requested to take strict measures and make necessary amendments in law.

A copy of an application sent to the Secretary, Home Department, Government of Bombay, regarding the Bill, for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (Amendment) should be submitted to the members of the India Legislative Assembly.

Labour Welfare At Indore

(From A Correspondent.)
INDORE, (By Mail).

A meeting of the Working Committee of the Textile Labour Association was held on Saturday last under the presidentship of Mr. M. K. Karnik, President of the Association. Besides members of the Working Committee Mrs. Annapurnabai Bhandarkar, and a number of Textile Workers, attended the meeting.

Resolutions forming Labour Welfare Committee with Mrs. Annapurnabai Bhandarkar as Chairman, Labour Conciliation Committee, with prominent Congress workers as members, and a Publicity Committee were unanimously adopted.

FAREWELL ADDRESS TO COLLEGE PRINCIPAL

Principal Phiroze Shroff Retires

(From A Correspondent)
AHMEDABAD (By Mail).

The students and the Professors of the Sir Lallubhai Shah Law College, Ahmedabad, assembled in large numbers in the College Hall to present a farewell address to Mr. Phiroze J. Shroff, the retiring Principal of the College, when Mr. Mulchand A. Shah, Vice-President of the Governing Body of the Gujarat Law Society, presided. Several members of the Governing Body including the Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlankar were present

The president referred to the numerous services rendered by Principal Shroff both to the college and to the Governing Body. He said that in consequence of the introduction of the full-time law course necessitating the appointment of a full-time Principal, Mr. Shroff was leaving them with a view to continue his practice in the Bombay High Court and he said he had no doubt that by reason of his ability and integrity his career at the Bar would prove very successful.

The address which was presented in a beautiful silver casket was read out by Mr. Chhaya. In the address the staff and the students paid an eloquent tribute to the hard and sincere work of Principal Shroff in the interest of the students and for the all-round improvement of the college. After referring to the instructive lectures, intelligent humour and frank criticism of the Principal, the address proceeded to say that under him the college had advanced not only in the academic field but had also made progress in the fields of social activities and sports.

Professor Pandit on behalf of the staff and Messrs. J. S. Cama and Vasavada on behalf of past students associated themselves with the sentiments expressed in the address.

Principal Shroff thanked the staff and the students for their kind wishes and for the splendid co-operation he had always received at their hands. His parting message to the students was always to be the votaries of truth as citizens as well as lawyers when they embarked on the profession of law. He said that a sincere and selfless man would always find opportunities to render service to his fellowmen and he hoped that the students would realize within them the happiness which is born of the fulfilment of the ideal of truth and service.

A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings.

Principal Shroff was then entertained to tea by the staff and the students. The resident students also arranged a similar function in honour of Principal Shroff and thanked him for the keen interest he took in their welfare.

The Governing Body of the Gujarat Law Society gave a tea-party in honour of Principal Shroff which was largely attended by the members of the Bar and Bench and prominent citizens. The Governing Body has passed a resolution placing on record its appreciation of the valuable services rendered by Principal Shroff and commending his devotion to duty.

AHMEDABAD LAW

MR. AND MRS. V. D. RISHI BACK IN BOMBAY

After an extensive tour in North India and Bengal for the propagation of Spiritualism Mr. and Mrs. V. D. Rishi returned to Bombay on Monday.

Spiritualistic Societies have been formed at Benares, Meerut and Agra, as a result of their visit to those places.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Delhi—I Programme

V U D 340 metres (886 kc/s

a. m.

TRANSMISSION I

7-0 Clarionet Solo 7-10 Narain Rao Vyas 7-35 Light Music 7-50 R. Chaudhary 8-10 Sarod Solo 8-20 Light Music 8-40 In English 8-50 In Hindustani.

TRANSMISSION II

12-0 noon Variety in Thumris.

p. m.

1-0 A Melody Medley.

TRANSMISSION III

p. m.

6-0 R. Choudhary 6-15 Light Music 6-30 For Jack and Jill 7-0 Mukerjee and his Music Makers 7-10 Light Music 7-30 For Villagers Only 8-0 Narain Rao Vyas 8-15 Our Age 8-30 Khud Fareb 9-15 News, Weather in Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Musical interlude. 9-50 Matters of moment, relayed from B B C. 10-5 Light and classical music. 10-15 Shankarabai. 10-40 Narain Rao Vyas. 10-55 News.

Delhi—II Programme

TRANSMISSIONS I & II.

31.3 metres (9,590 kc|s).

Programme as in Delhi I.

TRANSMISSION III.

60 metres (4,995 kc|s).

p.m.

6 Music. 6-25 Flute solo. 6-30 Programme as in Delhi I. 7 Nord Express, a B B C recorded programme. 7-45 Muzaffar Khan. 8-15 to 10-5 Programme as in Delhi I. 10-5 Louis and his Aces. 10-55 News.

Delhi—III Programme

TRANSMISSION I

a.m.

7 to 9 Programme as in Delhi I. and Noon 12 to 2 Programme as in Delhi I.

TRANSMISSION III.

p.m

6-30 to 7 Programme as in Delhi I. 7 to 8 Programme as in Delhi II. 8 to 11 Programme as in Delhi I.

Bombay—I Programme

V U B 244 metres (1,231 kc|s).

a.m.

8 Records selected by V.N. Naralkar.

TRANSMISSION II.

a.m.

11-30 Bombay Orchestra. 11-40 Mehendi Raza. Noon 12 Around Factory Area, talk in Gujarati by Kanji Dwarkadas.

p.m.

12-15 Raghunathrao. 12-35 Melodies of the South. 12-55 Market rates and announcements. 1-5 Cafe in Vienna.

TRANSMISSION III.

p.m.

5-30 Amateur attempts, music by the students of the Lady Northcote Orphanage. 5-45 Milestones in Indian music. 6 Orchestral Interlude. 6-15 Mehendi Raza. 6-30 Saraswatibai Faterpekar, classical music. 7 To Bhumijan. 7-45 Commercial News. 8 Sa-rega. 8-15 By Request, "Bhishma-Pratigya," a Hindustani drama. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-15 Alla Ragha. 9-30 News. 9-45 Readings from own poems, by H. Chattopadhyaya. 10 to 11 Saraswatibai Faterpekar.

Bombay—II Programme

TRANSMISSIONS I & II

a.m.

8 and 11-30 Same as in Bombay I.

31.4 metres (9,550 kc|s).

61 metres (4,905 kc|s).

p.m.

5-30 Same as in Bombay I. 10 San Francisco Orchestra. 10-10 Chamber music.

Calcutta Programme

V U C 370 metres (810 kc|s).

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).

p.m.

12-36 Market rates. 12-41 Radio Quartette, weather for Ocean. 1-36 Dialogue and Style, by M.M. Bose. 1-51 Our Unseen Enemies. 2-6 Records.

TRANSMISSION II.

p.m.

5-6 Panchanon Sarcar. 5-21 Babal Rani. 5-36 Sailesh Kumar Dutta Gupta. 5-51 Babal Rani. 6-6 For Countryside. 6-36 Betar Orchestra. 6-46 Girija Sankar Chakravarty. 7-6 Golam Sabbir Khan. 7-16 Girija Sankar Chakravarty. 7-41 Betar Orchestra. 7-51 Culture through Wireless, talk in Bengali by S. K. Das. 8-6 News, weather in Bengali. 8-21 Gul Mohammad. 8-41 Ram Kumari. 9-1 Commercial news and weather. 9-6 News. 9-21 Pianoforte Interlude: Two Pianos. 9-36 In and around the mills, by Stella Brown. 9-51 Vocal Orchestral Concert.

Peshawar Programme

V U P 200 metres (1,500 kc|s).

p.m.

5-30 Announcements in Hindustani. 5-40 G. A. Khan Gwaliori. 6-5 Piano, violin and tabla. 6-10 Shamshad Begam. 6-35 Roop Singar. 6-45 G. A. Khan Gwaliori. 7-10 Ecstasy. 7-20 Shamshad Begam 7-45 Readings from books. 8 Naatiya Naghma. 8-15 Hour with villagers. 9-15 News, weather in Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 G. A. Khan Gwaliori. 10-5 Caravan. 10-10 Shamshad Begam. 10-25 Do Parosi.

Lahore Programme

V U L 276 metres (1,086 kc|s).

p.m.

6-30 Qawwali. 7-5 Anwarbai of Amritsar. 7-30 For Countryside. 8 Current Events 8-15 Qawwali 8-45 Airvoice Orchestra. 8-55 Anwarbai. News, Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Anwarbai. 10-5 Featured Story. 10-20 Santu Khan Qawwal. 10-40 Anwarbai.

Lucknow Programme

V U W 293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s.)

p.m.

6-30 Lucknow Orchestra. 6-40 Mahesh Narain Saksena of Allahabad. 7-5 Umra Zia Begam. 7-30 Kumari Uma Bhargava. 7-45 Cultural Expansion of India. Talk in Hindustani by K. D. Kapur. 8-0 Mahesh Narain Saksena. 8-30 Umra Zia Begam. 8-55 Kumar. News, Weather. 8-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Book Reviews. 10-0 Mahesh Narain Saksena. 10-20 Kumar. 10-40 Umra Zia Begam.

Madras—I Programme

V U M 211 metres (1,420 kc/s.)

p.m.

5-30 Radhamani and Kamala: Vocalists. 6-0 Carnatic Orchestra. 6-10 T. R. Somasundaram Mudaliar: Vocalist. 7-15 Flowers from Hampi. Talk in Telugu by R. A. Sarma. 7-30 T. R. S. Mudaliar. 8-25 Kavadichindu on Flute. 8-30 Kivalur Subramania Iyer: Vocalist. 9-15 News, Weather Report. 9-30 No Trumpets at Jericho. Talk by J. Franco. 9-45 Scrapbook for 1900.

Madras—II Programme

60.6 metres (4.950 kc/s.)

p.m.

5-30 to 6-0 Programme as in Madras I. 6-0 For Villager (Telugu). 6-30 For Villager (Tamil). 7-0 to 9-45 Programme as in Madras I. 9-45 Kivalur Subramania Iyer.

B. B. C. Programme

GSJ 13.93 m. (21.53 Mc/s).
GSH 13.97 m. (21.47 Mc/s).
GSG 16.86 m. (17.79 Mc/s).
GSG (to 9-30 p.m.) 16.86 m. (17.79 Mc/s).
GSF 19.82 (15.14 Mc/s).

p.m.

7-30 R. N. Eisteddfod of Wales Cardiff, 1938. 7-50 Montague Brearley, and Orchestra. 8-45 Steamboat. 9-30 News. 9-50 Matters of Moment. A talk by Wing-Commander S. L. G. Pope. 10-5 Viani Sextet.

10-50 to 11-45 p.m. Arabic Programme.

GSP 19.60 metres (15.31 Mc/s).

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OUR READERS' VIEWS

Harijans in Hotels

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The earnest and sincere efforts that the Bombay Congress Government is doing to remove speedily the blot of untouchability from the Hindu Society will be applauded by one and all. And the Hindu hotel-keepers will also certainly not be an exception. But the Government's proposed step to impose a condition on hotel proprietors not to refuse admission to the "Harijans" merely on the ground of caste is not, I am pained to point out, in the direction. The very first and the only concern of any hotel-owner happens to be to run his business in terms of rupees, annas and pies and as such, he has to respect the sentiments of all types of his usual customers. In the present state of the Hindu society there is still a considerably vast section of the people with orthodox views who even shirk to enter non-Hindu hotels for reasons of religious sentiments, and who enter only Hindu hotels where according to their belief purity in that respect is maintained. Such an orthodox class of Hindus will certainly stop entering even Hindu hotels the moment they learn that these hotels are thrown open for "Harijans." Similar will be the case with the assistants working in Hindu hotels who have to wash the cups and saucers used by customers. These assistants, coming as they do, from the illiterate but orthodox class, will never agree to wash the utensils used by "Harijans" and will prefer to desert the hotel if they are required to do this kind of job. In face of these insurmountable problems, how a Hindu hotel-proprietor is to run his business and what good is there in throwing the onus of the compulsory admission of "Harijans" to his hotel? Instead of putting, therefore, a hotel-proprietor into such and unnecessary difficult predicament, will it not be wiser for the Government to make it penal for any member of the public to refuse to eat and drink with any member of the "Harijan" class on the ground of his caste or to refuse to touch him or to wash his utensils? Without taking this first step, if merely the hotel-proprietors are proposed to be hauled up for an act or omission beyond their control, will it not amount to putting the cart before the horse?—Yours etc.,

N. G. VIRKAR,
Velankar Hotel, Girgaon.
Bombay 4.

August 1.

Seth Jamnalal's Request To Magistrate

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I beg to draw your attention to the news appearing in your paper's Dak Edition dated the 27th July, 1938, under heading "Bajaj's Request to Magistrate, etc."

I beg to draw your attention to the fact that the Wardha message dated 25th July, 1938, does not correctly state facts. Secondly, the said correspondent seems ignorant of the legal procedure, the legal language, etc.

In para 2 of that news, it is stated "Seth Jamnalal was made an accused under Section 145 along with Shamrao." This is not true. In a case under Section 145 of the Criminal Procedure Code, there is no accused but the persons disputing possession of the property are referred as party No. 1, Party No. 2, etc. So Seth Jamnalal was not an accused in that case. It was not a criminal trial of any offence. It is a quasi-Civil Procedure under Section 145 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

In para 3 it is stated that "Seth Jamnalal submitted an application recording his faith in non-violence, etc." There was no application by Seth Jamnalal but he had filed a written statement, wherein he had stated among other things that he wanted to get his right decided through Civil Court, as order under Section 145 Cr. Pr. Code, is not final.

In para 4 it is stated by your correspondent that "Seth Jamnalal secured his discharge from Criminal Court. This statement is absolutely incorrect. In proceedings under Section 145 Cr. Pr. Code there is no discharge and there is no accused. If the court finds that there is likely to be a dispute over property, the Court orders that the property be put in possession of a receiver until the possession of a rightful owner is decided, by a competent Civil Court or it orders that one of the parties be put in possession.

In this case, Seth Jamnalal's men had taken possession under the legal warrant of the Collector's Court at Wardha and although he was advised that he could retain the possession, he thought it fit to go to Civil Court and decide the right finally as the order of the Criminal Court is not final.—Yours, etc.,

G. D. JAJODIA.

Wardha, July 28.

Sir Abdullah Haroon

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Sir Abdullah Haroon is a well-known member of the Memon community of Karachi. He has taken a bold step towards a social reform which is bound to have far-reaching results. He has announced the marriage of his daughter with a son of Sir Ghulam Husain Hidayatullah who is not a Memon. The whole Memon Jamaat has now turned against Sir Abdullah for introducing an innovation against the time-honoured custom according to which the members of the Memon community cannot marry outside their caste. This is, to say the least, not an Islamic practice and is a heritage of the old ancestral customs, quite contrary to the teachings of Islam. Sir Abdullah Haroon must have this satisfaction that he is acting according to the true spirit of Islam and hence he should not be cowed down by the howls of his opponents. How long will the Memon community try to maintain this exclusiveness?

The same narrow exclusiveness is prevalent among the Bohras, the Koknis and the Khojas. These communities do not believe in inter-communal marriages with other Musalmans and if by chance any member rebels against the dictates of the Jamaat and enters into a marriage contract with another Musalman not belonging to these communities, he is penalised in various ways. The people of Bombay must be remembering how the late Mr. Muhammad Ali Rogey, a most prominent Kokni of his times, married his daughter to Nawab Nasrullah Khan, in spite of the protests of the members of his own Jamaat. This happened during the last century and since then young educated Muslims are gradually breaking the restrictions imposed on them by the man-made Jamaat in even larger numbers. These restrictions smell of the practices which were in vogue in Arabia before the advent of the Prophet. A true Musalman cannot be bound down by the shackles of customs of the unnatural restrictions imposed by a Jamaat. I, therefore, publicly support and applaud the action of Sir Abdullah Haroon and hope that such marriages will be solemnised in ever-increasing number as the time goes on.—Yours, etc.

TRUE ISLAM.

Bombay, August 2.

Secondary Training College For Karnatak

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It is a pity that the Karnatak division of this Presidency is always lost sight of, in every department of the Government. This has been again proved as regards the proposed training college which was to be started and will be started in Poona next year. There are already two such colleges one in Bombay and another at Kolhapur, which provide for the Marathi and Gujarati speaking teachers. Since the Government have definitely adopted the principle of teaching all the subjects in vernacular in the secondary schools, the teachers must be trained in their mother tongue. At present there are no Kannada speaking students in the practicising schools attached to the existing colleges, the teachers coming from the Karnatak Division are compelled to use the English language throughout their college course. The proposed training college, therefore, should be opened in Karnatak, instead of at Poona. The Government, it is rumoured, is thinking of closing the Sirdar's High School at Belgaum, and if it is so, the same buildings may be used for the S. T. College, and one of the many High Schools in Belgaum can be used as a practising school. As Kannada and Marathi are common in Belgaum, this college if started, will have the same advantage as the S. T. College of Bombay where Gujarati and Marathi teachers get the benefit. The Deccan College may have the courses for higher degrees in education like M. Ed. or T. D. Will the Government and the public of Karnatak move in this direction? —Yours, etc.,

K. N. DESHPANDE, B.Sc., B.T.

Gokak, July 26.

ASSESSMENT OF TURF CLUB PROPERTIES

Echo Of High Court Appeal: Commissioner Authorised To Prepare Case

Under the Municipal Standing Committee Resolution, dated the 9th February 1938, the Commissioner was requested to place before the Committee all relevant papers relating to the question of assessment of properties belonging to the Royal Western India Turf Club and also to report the reasons for the fall in the rateable of the properties.

The Commissioner's report on the subject when received was referred to this Sub-Committee under Standing Committee Resolution, dated the 23rd March 1938. It will be seen therefrom that between the years 1930-31 and 1936-37 there have been considerable fluctuations in the rateable value of the Club's properties and that the value for the year 1936-37 has been as low as Rs. 32,505.

PROPERTY TAX.

Under Section 140 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, the Municipality is authorised to levy on buildings and lands in the City certain property taxes and the percentage of these taxes is to be calculated on the rateable value of properties in the City. Under Section 154 of the Act it is laid down that in order to fix the rateable value of any building or land assessable to property taxes there shall be deducted from the amount of the annual rent for which such land or building might reasonably be expected to let from year to year a sum equal to ten per centum of the said annual rent, and the said deduction shall be in lieu of allowance for repairs or on any other account whatever and that the value of any machinery contained or situate in or upon any building or land shall not be included in the rateable value of such building or land.

CONTRACTOR'S TEST.

The premises belonging to the Royal Western India Turf Club were accordingly assessed to Municipal taxation and their rateable value was fixed upto the year 1926-27 on what is known as the 'Contractor's Test', that is, the interest on cost which a contractor would require, if he provided the land and buildings for their present occupier. For the year 1926-27, the premises were assessed at Rs. 2,59,104 gross or Rs. 2,33,196 rateable value.

The Royal Western India Turf Club, Ltd., appealed against this assessment to the Chief Judge, Small Causes Court, and claimed that the premises should be rated on what is known as the 'Profits Basis' and also that as the Club had made no profits during the preceding year, the Municipality were only entitled to assessment on the ground rent of Rs. 9,494 paid by the Club for the lands leased to them. The Chief Judge admitted "inter alia" that the decisions of English Courts lay down that in cases like the one under consideration the 'Profits Basis' has to be followed, but dismissed the appeal.

COMMISSIONER TO INVESTIGATE.

This matter was referred to the Sub-Committee of the Standing Committee who among other things recommended:—

That the Commissioner be requested to investigate fully by obtaining Counsel's opinion in the matter, and report as to (1) whether it is obligatory on the Municipality to adopt the 'Profits Basis' only for the assessment of the Turf Club properties, (2) whether it is not open to the Municipality to adopt the 'Contractor's Test' method, when the profits go down or there is an actual deficit; (3) whether improvements in the land and property should not be taken into account in fixing the rateable value; and (4) whether stables, restaurant and similar other structures which have no counterpart on the Poona Race Course can be separately assessed even when the Profits Basis is applied.

On Wednesday, when this question came before the Standing Committee, it was resolved to request the Municipal Commissioner to prepare a case for counsel's opinion and necessary action.

Dr. Sorab P. Mehta, presided in absence of Mr. A. P. Sabawala.

LATHI-SWINGING CHAMPIONSHIP

Mr. Sherfuddin Ustad, grandson of Gazi Bawa Ustad, challenges Mr. Pandurang S. Raoot, supposed champion in Lathi-swinging of Bombay and suburbs, to have an open combat with his pupils and/or himself at any time convenient to Mr. Raoot.

For further details and particulars please write to:—M. E. Koor, Physical Director, 272A, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay 8."

ROVERS CUP FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT

R. A. Colaba Draw With Bombay North

BOMBAY, Aug. 3.

The 14th Heavy Battery R. A. Colaba were forced to a draw by the Bombay North a selected side from teams in the Harwood League Second Division, in the Rovers Cup Football Tournament, at the Cooperage on Wednesday evening, the score being (1—1) despite extra-time.

The Gunners, without the services of a couple of their regular players, were not their real self and their elimination from the touring world not have been a surprise.

With the exception of Jameson and Thomas in the forward-line, the Bombay North gave a good account of themselves, and on the run of play they deserved to win.

The Colaba Gunners were the first to test their opponent's defence, against whose stout resistance, the military forwards could not do any damage. Cohen saved from Morgan, nicely, in the 10th minute and then at the opposite end the Bombay North opened their account through Adams in the next minute. This was a fine solo effort by the Bombay North's inside-right, who cleverly got past the backs and even drew out the Battery goalkeeper to score with confidence, from a near range.

The rival defences held the upper hand, as a result of which play was confined to midfield for a while. A pretty movement, in which Lissenburg and Adams took part, saw the latter shooting wide. This was in the 21st minute.

About 5 minutes before the change of ends, Thorley, Batterymen's centre-forward, put his side on terms, beating Cohen from close quarters.

Occasional 'tries' by either set of forwards marked the opening phases of the second half. As the game progressed, at this stage, the Bombay North had the better of the exchanges and twice Dryden's anticipation enabled him to effect 2 good saves, both from Adams. On another occasion the same player took a fine angular shot, the ball going just a little over the crossbar and Dryden, who jumped up to put his hands to the ball lost his balance and came down flat on the ground.

The teams forced a brisk pace now and the ball was carried from end to end faster than before. Both attack-lines tried hard for the all-important goal but had to give way to the defenders, who gave nothing away and the final whistle found the teams on level terms, with 7 goal each to their credit.

Despite extra-time the teams failed to come to a conclusion and the match will be re-played on Friday.

RESULT.

R. A. COLABA..... 1 Goal
BOMBAY NORTH..... 1 Goal

TEAMS:—

R. A. COLABA: Dryden; Rush and Brack; Concar, Perry and Booth; Card; Watson, Thorley, Wilkes and Morgan.

BOMBAY NORTH: Cohen; Williams and Farla; Brown; Sallan and Harland; Jameson; Adams, Lissenburg, Thomas and Grostrate.

REFEREE: F. H. Terry

LINESMEN: C. Dagorne and E. Moulton.

TO-DAY'S MATCH

Cooperage 5-45 p. m. 3rd Field Brigade, Kirkee v. Caltex.

B. P. A. O. BADMINTON CHAMPIONSHIPS

Thursday's Fixtures

The following are the fixtures in the Bombay Presidency Amateur Open Badminton Championships for to-day:—

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA:—M. L. Chaudhari vs. Vithal Mehta. J. D'Souza vs. N. D. Shroff. B. I. Jacob vs. S. M. Kini. Raja S. Wagh vs. Melville D'Souza. L. R. Agaskar vs. K.M.D. Thackersey. J. A. D'Souza vs A.V. Ullal.

ISLAM GYMKHANA:— S. A. Seth vs. K. Shamrao. D. P. Godbole vs. K. S. Uplekar. D. P. Asher vs. Amritrao. Bal Waradkar vs. P. N. Pohowalla.

PARSI GYMKHANA:—B. M. Banaji vs. V. N. Mehta. B. D. Dhalla vs. F. H. Vallibhoy. R. C. Vin vs. A. Dyer. G. Gomes vs. T. H. Amersey.

The matches at each court will commence at 5-45 p. m. and will be played in the order mentioned.

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Paramount Comedy with A SUPER SWING
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WHAT A PICTURE?
WHAT A CAST?
Gladys Swarthout, JOHN BOLES AND JOHN BARRYMORE at their Best!!
TO-MORROW!
"SUNSET IN VIENNA"
with
TULLIO CARMINATI & LILLI PALMER.

CAPITOL
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
● FREDRIC MARCH
● OLIVIA de HAVILLAND
in Warner Bros'. great film masterpiece—
"ANTHONY ADVERSE"

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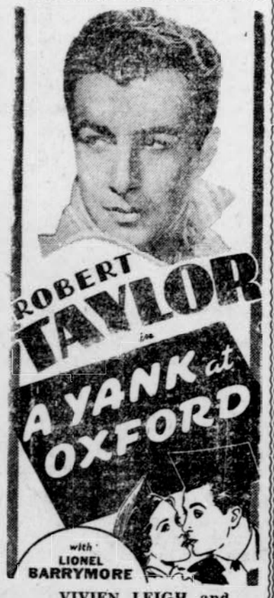
POSITIVELY LAST DAY—
M-G-M's Giant Wonder Show!
Rosalie
Starring Nelson EDDY ELEANOR POWELL
Special Attraction Mayer Movie
BEGINNING TO-MORROW
THE WHOLE WORLD'S CHEERING ROBERT TAYLOR'S BIGGEST TRIUMPH!
You'll join in the celebration too, when you thrill to the romantic adventures of this two-fisted Yank at Oxford!


VIVIEN LEIGH and MAUREEN O'SULLIVAN
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL

ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Shravan Sud 9, 1994
Muslim: Jamad-ul-Akhar 7, 1357
Parsi: Aspandarmad 3, 1307
Hightide: 6-43; 17-58
Lowtide: 12-35
Sunrise: 6h. 16m.
Sunset: 7h. 13m.

Municipal Corporation. 3-40 p.m.

Friday, August 5.

S. S. 'Chitral' with mails from London of July 21 due at 5 a.m.

VANITA SAMAJ DADAR

Lok Tilak's birth anniversary will be celebrated on Friday 5th inst. at 3-30 p.m. at Udyog Mandir Shivaji Park, when Dr. Naravane will speak on 'the Social Work of Lok. Tilak'.

B. P. C. C.

The Adjourned meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Thursday), at 7 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

SOUTH INDIAN ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY

"The inaugural meeting of the Ladies Section of the Association will be held in the Asthika Samaj Hall, Matunga, to-morrow (Friday), at 3 p.m. (S.T.) when Sree. Srirangamma, of Mysore will declare the Section open".

INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION

The Government of India have appointed Mr. R. V. Poduval, B.A., Director of Archaeology in the Travancore State, as a corresponding member of the Indian Historical Records Commission for a period of three years with effect from the 15th July 1938.

ZENANA SHOW OF "WE THREE"

To-day (Thursday), a "Zenana show" of Sagar's "We Three" will be held at 1-30 p.m. at the Roxy Cinema.

The first Zenana show of this picture having proved a success some time ago, this second show has been arranged in response to the request to extend this facility to many ladies who could not avail themselves of the previous occasion.

POSTAL NOTICES

Registered and Unregistered Packet Mails and Superscribed Regd. and Unregd. letters and postcards for Mauritius and all correspondence for Reunion per Extra s.s. "Dempo" via Madura, Colombo and Batavia will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3 p.m. on Saturday the 6th and 9 a.m. on Sunday the 7th inst. respectively.

The booking of insured articles for Bishnupur-Bazar and Tribeniganj-Bazar branch offices in account with the Supaul sub-office under the Bhagalpur head office is temporarily suspended.

EMPIRE AIR MAIL SCHEME

It was notified in the penultimate paragraph of the memorandum dated the 12th May 1938 issued by the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, New Delhi, that Bills of Exchange, Bank Notes, Bonds, Share Certificates, Interest Coupons, Dividend Warrants, etc., which represent a monetary value are prohibited under rule 179 of the Post and Telegraph Guide from transmission as commercial papers but that if senders wish to send these articles as well as valuable "script" by the surface route they can use the parcel post service. This information should, however, be modified to the extent that Bank Notes and Bonds are prohibited from importation by parcel post into Johore, Kelantan, Malaya, Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia and Sarawak while as regards Nyasaland Bank Notes can be sent by parcel post only by a bank or addressed to a bank.

ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Prof. Wadia, Rev. Fr. Duhr and Dr. Hivale will meet their students in Economics, German and Child-Psychology respectively, in the South Wing, University Bldg., St. Xavier's College and Wilson College to-day (Thursday), at the usual time. Dr. Hivale will take his class in Wilson College and not in the South Wing University Bldg., hereafter.

A terminal course in "Geography" will commence from to-morrow (Friday), when Prof. P. M. Trivedi of Ismail College will deliver his first lecture on "Home of Mankind" in the South Wing, University Bldg., at 6-30 p.m.

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AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"Bulldog Drummond Escapes". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Anthony Adverse." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Gopal Krishna". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
EROS—"Romance in the Dark" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"The Vanishing Legion". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Baghban" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Jailor". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
METRO—"Rosalie" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Her Jungle Love" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
OPERA HOUSE—"Raja Gopichand" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PATHE—"A Midsummer Night's Dream." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Nirmala" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
REGAL—"Kentucky Moonshine". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"We Three". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
SUPER—"Rajkumari". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Lost Horizon". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Gorakh Aya." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

Sjt. BHULABHAI TO SPEAK

On 'Present Political Situation Of India'

Under the auspices of 'B' Ward District Congress Committee Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai, will speak on the "Present Political Situation of India" at Committee's Office at 9 p.m. to-day (Thursday).

ISLAMIC FLAG HOISTING

The monthly Islamic flag hoisting ceremony will be performed to-morrow (Friday), at 9 a.m. at the office of the 'C' Ward District Muslim League, 75, Ismail Curtay Road.

FAREWELL TO HORMUSJI

A Farewell address to Mr. Rustomji Hormusji will be presented to-morrow (Friday), at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Alexandra Dock Office. Mr. W. G. H. Templeton, Ag. Docks Manager will preside.

SOCIAL WORKERS SOCIETY

For Sanitary round and visit the members of the Social Workers Society will meet at 8-45 a.m. to-morrow (Friday), at Sassoon Dock Tram Terminus, Colaba.

LATE JAGANNATH SHANKARSHETH

Under the auspices of the late Hon. Jagannath Shankarshet Punyatithi Utsav Mandal Dadar, a public meeting to celebrate the anniversary of the late Shankarshet will be held at Kshatraiya Samaj (Vanamali Hall) Dadar to-day (Thursday), at 8-30 p.m. Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy, the Mayor of Bombay will preside.

TILAK DAY AT KALYAN

Kalyan, Aug. 2.

(From A Correspondent.)

In connection with the 18th death anniversary of Lokamanya Tilak the Kalyan City Congress Committee had arranged the following programme. About 50 to 60 leper beggars were fed in the afternoon

In the night there was a public meeting under the presidency of Syt. R. M. Patwardhan when Mr. Dange, spoke on the life of Tilak, Syt. K. T. Sale also spoke.

On Sunday last the monthly flag salutation took place as usual in Shivaji Chowk.

On Monday Dr. Khare, ex-Premier, and Sri Ramarao Deshmukh ex-Minister of C. P. were garlanded on behalf of the Kalyan City Congress Committee at Mr. Patwardhan's residence on their way to Poona.

Public Reception To Dr. Khare To-day

Under the auspices of the Bombay Citizens Committee a public reception will be given to Dr. N. B. Khare at Brahmin Sabha Hall, Girgaum at 6-30 p.m. today Mr. B. G. Horniman will preside and Mr. K. F. Nariman, and others will address the meeting.

DR. DESHMUKH'S DISCLAIMER.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh writes:—I shall thank you to publish this disclaimer in your paper.

"I am surprised to read my name as one of the speakers at a meeting of the Bombay Citizens Committee for a public reception to Dr. Khare. I don't know what this Bombay Citizens' Committee is, and if there is one. I have never associated with it. Neither do I intend to do so in future."

TEA PARTY TO DR. KHARE

Mr. L. R. Tairsee will be the host at a Tea Party to Dr. N. B. Khare, ex-Prime Minister of C. P. at Purohit's Restaurant to-day (Thursday), at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

BAI KABIBAI HINDU HIGH SCHOOL

A general meeting of the past students' Union of the above school will be held on Saturday next at 2 p.m in school premises.

Mr. K. V. Shah of Vankaner, arrived in Bombay on Monday by s. s. "Conte Biancamano" after qualifying himself for the Bar in England.

Sequel To Hyderabad Fire

Damages Claim Against Cinema Owner

Before Mr. Justice Blackwell at the High Court the suit came on for hearing in which one Lalji Meghji claimed from Rai Bahadur Seth Hurduttray Motilal Chamaria Rs. 39,130 as rent and Rs. 29,628 as damages for loss by fire.

The plaintiff was the owner of the Prem Theatre Cinema or Motimahal Cinema and a building adjacent to it in Sultan Bazar, Hyderabad (Dn.). He leased the theatre premises in 1935 to the defendant for a period of five years at a monthly rent of Rs. 1,043. According to him, one of the clauses of the lease required the defendant to insure the premises against loss by fire, and to make good the loss that might be caused if a fire occurred.

In June 1936, a fire broke out as a result of which the premises were burnt down. The Nizam's Government appointed a Committee to enquire into the incident, and their report showed that the fire was due to an explosion which occurred in a room of the premises where a considerable quantity of films had been stocked.

"CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE."

The plaintiff alleged that the fire was due to the defendant's "criminal negligence" in allowing his employees to store highly combustible materials like films in a room in the theatre premises.

The suit was contested by the defendant firstly on the ground that this Court had no jurisdiction as he was a resident of Calcutta and was carrying on his business in that city.

He further denied the allegation of negligence. He stated that all necessary and reasonable precautions had been taken and that the fire was due to an accident or to circumstances beyond the control of the defendant or his employees. He was, therefore, not liable for damages under the terms of the lease.

The hearing of the case has been adjourned.

LATE JAGANNATH SHANKARSHET

Tributes To His Memory

The activities the late Hon. Jagannath Shankershet, in the cause of education about the middle of the last century, were recounted at a meeting held to honour his memory at the Chikitsasamuha Hall on Thursday night.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta presided and Messrs. Mathurdas Tricumjee, K. P. Kulkarni, C. G. Hate, D. S. Babrekar and others addressed the meeting.

Mr. Mathurdas Tricumjee said that at a time when the social and political life of India was at their zero point, it was remarkable to find a personality like Nana Shankerset, selflessly persevering in the cause of national uplift.

Mr. Kulkarni gave a detailed account of the life and activities of the late Jagannath Shankerset.

WOMEN'S ADULT EDUCATION

Information regarding adult education carried on in the province of Bombay is being collected on behalf of the Indian Adult Education Conference. All persons and institutions carrying on all types of Adult Education both for men and women who could not be written to for want of knowledge about them and all those who have been written to but have not replied may send information about their work to Miss. Godavari Gokhale, Servants of India Society's Home, Girgaum, Bombay 4. Copies of the questionnaire will be sent, if desired.

BUTTER FAKER FINED

Mr. Fatehmahomed Daduji, Vendor in the Eating House at No. 261, Grant Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 42 on 26-7-38, by the Municipal Court of Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Fort, Esplanade Police Court, for selling butter adulterated to the extent of 21.8 per cent.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN)

Increase of ferry charges from 3 pies to 9 pies, which has obtained the sanction of the District Local Board has caused alarm among the villagers who, I understand are strongly protesting on the ground that the Bombay Ferries Act does not permit any increase.

These Ferry boats you are aware ply in the many creeks in Dharavi Island which has no road access but these ferry boats have to carry all the transports of the poor villagers who are mostly agriculturists.

Some time in June last, through a villager an appeal was sent to Mr. D. N. Wandrekar, M. L. A., Bombay Suburban District. This appeal drew the notice of the said representative to the enhanced fare levied on Ferries in the Bombay Suburban District, viz., at Monori, Gorai and Madh under the section of G.R.R.D. No. 2811 of 8-11-21.

The fare according to the Bombay Ferries Act of 1868 states the villager is 3 pies but the above increase has been in force for a considerable time now, these changes being introduced in 1922. This states the villager was done with an express understanding that the enhanced income will be appropriated in the improvement of the ferry landings and its approaches, but continues the villager for the last 17 years no visible improvement has taken place in either landings or approaches of these ferries. He therefore requested Mr. Wandrekar to appal to the G.R.R.D. No. 2811 and restore the original fare according to the Bombay Ferries Act of 1868.

Though nearly a month has now passed it is not known whether the said request is to bear any fruits and this has caused a lot of anxiety amongst the people of Dharavi Island who complain that it is not possible to make a living.

To get a sale for their produce the poor agriculturists have to take them to either the city or places in close proximity of the city which means heavy expenses in travel and their already taxed purses are further taxed by these short distance ferry crossings.

The District Local Boards under whose management these places are would be rendering valuable services to the poor villagers if bridges were built over these creeks to enable free travel access. The building of such bridges I am aware is no easy task but some how this must be tackled and in the meantime the new Act of 1921 might be abolished and the old one come back in force.

EAST INDIAN MEETING

A condolence meeting in honour of the late Dr. D. A. D'Monte, the President of the Bombay East Indian Association is to be held on Sunday, August 7 at 11 a. m. in the East Indian Hall, Perry Road, Bandra. The meeting promises to be the largest one held in his honour for every East Indian from Bombay and Suburbs is expected to attend.

To-day at 7 a. m. the Association offered a Mass for his soul in St. Andrew's Church, Bandra. The Mass was attended by people from various places.

INFRINGEMENT OF TRADE MARK

The Imperial Tobacco Company of India filed this suit against Abbas Imam and Babu Imam, carrying on business as manufacturers of bidis and dealers in cigarettes, bidis and tobacco at Barsi, for a permanent injunction restraining them, their servants and agents from offering for sale, selling or otherwise dealing in bidis under their trade mark which the Plaintiff Company contended was an imitation of their "Scissors" trade mark.

A consent decree was passed whereby Mr. Justice Engineer granted a permanent injunction restraining the defendants, their servants, and agents from offering for sale, selling or otherwise dealing in bidis under the trade mark complained of by the plaintiff company or in bundles bearing the defendants' infringing label or in any other packet or container or under any label bearing an imitation of the plaintiff "Scissors" trade mark or the name "Scissors" and from infringing the rights and property of the plaintiff company in and to the plaintiff company's "Scissors" trade mark and the name "Scissors" and from passing off the defendants bidis as and for the goods of the plaintiff company. The defendants were also ordered to deliver up to the plaintiff company for destruction all stocks of the infringing label in their possession or under their control either in a loose state or affixed to bundles or bidis and to arrange for the litho stone used for printing the infringing labels to be cleaned in the presence of a representative of the plaintiff company.

TRIBUTES TO MEMORY OF LOK. TILAK

Anniversary Meeting At Dadar

A public meeting under the auspices of the "G" Ward District Congress Committee was held in Vanmali Hall, Dadar, to celebrate Lokmanya Tilak anniversary. Mr. I. S. Patel was in the Chair.

Mr. Patel spoke on the high qualities of head and heart of Lokmanya and his burning love for the country and asked the audience to emulate his example.

Mr. D. N. Wandrekar, M.L.A., spoke at length on the ideal which Lokmanya kept in view viz., "Swarajya" and his working strenuously to achieve that ideal.

Dr. T. R. Naravane said that to speak on the life of Lokmanya would be to speak on the forty years of public life of Lokmanya and traced the history of how he tried to keep up the public life not by going out of Congress organisation but by remaining within the Congress fold.

Mr. S. K. Patil, M.L.A., dwelt at length on the philosophy enunciated by Lokmanya and stressed on the teachings of "Bhagvat-Gita."

With a vote of thanks to the speakers the meeting terminated.

BAND AT POONA EMPRESS GARDENS

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. B. H. Bonham-Carter, and the Officers of the 5th Bn. (Pathans) 14th Punjab Regiment the Band will play at the Empress Gardens Poona on Friday (5th inst.) from 6 to 7-30 P.M. weather permitting.

Accidental Death

A verdict of accidental death was returned by the Bombay Coroner's Jury on Wednesday, at the inquest on Bhimi Krishna (20) who died of injuries on the night of the 2nd August, due to fall from the third floor Batatawalla Mansion at Suparibaugh Road.

The Bombay Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of death by a suicidal dose of copper sulphate, at the inquest on Premji Narsi (58), a coppersmith, who was found lying unconscious in his room on July 11, and he was removed to G. T. Hospital, where he died next day.

Another man was found lying in an unconscious condition at Government Gate Road, on July 19, at Parel. He was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital, where he died the same day.

A verdict of death by opium poisoning was recorded at the inquest on Dhimji Laxman on Wednesday.

CRIPPLED BY PAINS IN THE LEGS

Physical Instructor Loses Use of Limbs

FIT AS EVER AFTER TAKING KRUSCHEN

This physical instructor was attacked by violent, stabbing pains in the legs, which threatened to deprive him of his livelihood. He tried a number of things—which brought him no relief. Then he started on Kruschen and that soon put him on his feet again. Read his tribute:—

"I am a swimming and physical instructor. Early this year I had violent, stabbing pains in my legs from the hips to the big toe. In the mornings, I could not walk for three or four hours. I could stick pins in my back and not feel them. Massage oil, pills, etc, did me no good, and I spent pounds to no avail. Someone begged me to take Kruschen Salts. In despair I got a bottle. After I had taken three parts of the contents, I was as fit as ever, except for a little stiffness of the joints, while in general health I was far better. Kruschen has put me on my legs again."—H.L.S.

Rheumatic aches and pains are caused by the accumulation of too much uric acid in the system. Keep down the excess of uric acid, and it stands to reason you'll never have to suffer any more. That is just what Kruschen Salts does—brings quick relief from the cutting stabbing pains of rheumatism, because it actually rids your blood of excess uric acid.

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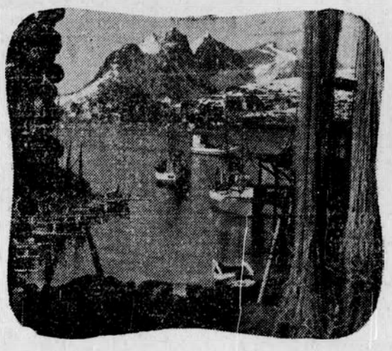
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1938

CONTROL OVER ARMY

The Calcutta Europeans have sounded an alarm calling upon gallant champions of Federation to be up and doing. Their leader, Mr. Miller, has discovered that danger threatens it. He is torn between the necessity of facing "the clear warning" of the Congress and a strong longing on his part to discount it as a serious warning. Thus he said: "I think we must face the fact that the Congress, if their power continues in the electorates, may be able seriously to damage the functioning of the federal machine at the Centre, but I do not admit for a moment that they can bring the machine to a halt." It is natural for Europeans in India desperately to want to see the British Federation functioning in India. And it is also natural that they should delude themselves into hoping that it *will* function. We wish them joy of their hopes and delusions.

Supplementing Whitehall

As to the Congress it will be delighted to regard Mr. Miller's brave words as a challenge supplementary to the one issued from Whitehall by their patrons. By the way, Mr. Miller, with evident self-gratification, has offered a devastating argument in favour of the British Army of occupation "..... history," he says, "might repeat itself. Might there not be a period of anarchy within India, followed perhaps by an attempt on the part of some new Power to subdue the country in order to safeguard and foster its trade?" There can be no answer to this overwhelming question save to suggest to this naive and primitive-minded gentleman that he might also have quoted a libel—very popular among Europeans in India and elsewhere—attributed to Rana Partap Singh.

Why India Rejects Federation

The most important reason why India has rejected the Federal Scheme is that under it she has no control over the Army. No country can be really self-governing until it has complete and unfettered control over its army. India has suffered grievously in the past and is still suffering because Britain and her agents in India have been squandering on the Army a large part of her financial resources which she badly needs for expanding and developing her nation-building activities. As though the Military Moloch was not being overfed, India has been saddled with increased burden as a result of the recent improvement in the condition of service of the British Army by her Secretary of State for War. Not long ago India had to find more money to meet the increase in cost consequent on the better pay granted to the British soldier in India. Now Mr. Hore-Belisha has decided to improve the position of the officers and suddenly 240 Lieutenants and 310 Captains on the Indian Establishment of the British Army find themselves promoted as Captains and Majors respectively, and this process will continue at the cost of the Indian tax-payer. Mr. Satyamurti has given notice of his intention to move an adjournment motion in regard to this question on the opening day of the Indian Legislative Assembly. As though, as a counterblast to this, British apologists are seeking to cloud the issue by raising the alarm that the Army in India is not an efficient instrument for the purpose for which it is intended. The "Times of India," for instance, gravely informs us: "To-day India's armed strength, whatever be its numerical basis, has been left far behind that of nations with one-fifth of the responsibility. The Army in India has, comparatively speaking, stood still, while the modern hosts of East and West have been brought to a degree of mechanised and armoured efficiency as yet little comprehended in this country." In order to make the Army efficient the "Times of India" suggests that it must be re-organised. "As already observed," it says, "the Army in India to-day has fallen sadly behind the British standard. To accomplish reorganisation will require considerable expenditure, but it is probably true to say that with a mechanised and modernised force India would not require an army of the present size. It is, therefore, possible that capital and recurring expenditure could be met from the present resources." This means that India's military expenditure should be stabilized at Rs. 45 crores, while Indian public opinion has been clamouring for its reduction to, at least, half the amount by the complete withdrawal of British soldiers and the rapid Indianisation of the higher ranks of the Indian Army. This desirable and possible economy cannot be secured until India gets full control over her military expenditure. The "Times of India" condescendingly suggests that on the question of India's defence forces "consultation and discussion with leading representatives of the Indian public does not entail any dangerous revelation of military secrets and should not, if approached in the right spirit, mean any weakening in organisation." The time is long past when Indians could feel flattered by securing the opportunity of "consultation and discussion." They demand and are determined to assert and secure their inalienable right to organize and control their Army and to determine how they should defend their country.

The Liberals' Lament

The Council of the Western India National Liberal Association would have been false to itself had it not passed a solemn resolution regarding the C. P. crisis. "The Council," we are told, "is not concerned with the merits of the controversy between Dr. Khare and the Congress." After this bland confession, we should not be surprised to find the Council condemning the recent developments which introduce, in its opinion, the worst features of Fascist or Nazi dictatorship! We are afraid such sweeping denunciation coming from such quarters will leave the Congress unmoved. An academic and barren constitutionalism has been the bane of Liberalism everywhere and it should not be surprising to find the handful of its remnants in this country unable to see the wood for the trees. Even if the Congress Working Committee may be apparently said to have transgressed the letter of democracy, it did so to preserve its spirit and that is what matters most to-day.

Government And A. I. R.

As our Simla correspondent points out, several matters of importance affecting the future of broadcasting in India will be shortly discussed in the Central Assembly. But while it is very necessary that all possible efforts will be made to encourage the manufacture of radio sets in India, the members of the Assembly will have to watch out very vigilantly in regard to the use that the Government of India are going to make of the radio. According to what we suspect to be an inspired report of Government's intentions, a "comprehensive scheme" of rural broadcasting is to be launched shortly, in the first instance, in Delhi. Apparently the scheme is laudable enough. But the danger lies in the fact that the control over the radio offers to the Government of India a strong temptation in the matter of propaganda. This is not a wild suspicion. Suggestions are already being made that rural broadcasting did not prove a success in the hand of Provincial Governments. In other words, it is proposed to deprive Congress Governments of control over rural broadcasting. What is more, it is proposed that the peasantry of India should be fed with propagandist stuff from ——the irresponsible Government of India. Members of the Assembly must do their best to defeat the real objective of the Government of India.

NATIONAL UNITY

An Appeal

(By Dr. A. SADI, Ex-President, Adi-Dravida League Hyderabad (Dn.).

The recent sporadic and spasmodic out-bursts of hooliganism in the city of Hyderabad which popular imagination prompted by panic incorrectly termed "communal riots" came as a timely reminder to us to pause and take stock of the present situation. They are signs which warn us against the dark deep chasm of utter ruin towards which blind faith and ignorant theology are driving us. They are portents which bid us rise and save ourselves from impending cataclysmic catastrophes and calamities. What is the true significance of these so-called communal riots that one hears about in different parts of the country? What are the causes that have contributed to creating an atmosphere where such conflicts of creed and clan are possible?

The Problem.

Let us study the problem in broad relief and analyse the cross-currents and under-currents that are exerting so potent an influence upon the destiny of our motherland. Our country is in the throes of a travail yearning to give expression to tongues that have lost their power of articulation, and vision to eyes that have lost the power of sight, and inspiration to hearts that have ceased to pulsate to the rythm of national solidarity. The soul of India to-day is after centuries of opiated slumber once again endeavouring to recapture its pristine greatness and matchless glory, so that it may illuminate a world over-shadowed by clouds of darkness and despair.

Yet this great soul is being torn asunder, is being crushed and trampled by its own children who ignorant of their great common heritage and yet arrogant of their respective creeds and cultures are engaged in a theological fratricide which is suicidal to both.

The two dominant communities of India, the Hindus and the Muslims, which, to quote a great leader, are the two eyes of the Indian nation, instead of envisaging a common ideal are looking in contra-directions. Instead of aiming at one united goal, they are focusing their attentions upon different centres.

Root Cause.

When we come to analyse the causes that have brought about this great divergence between two peoples who have been nurtured and nourished upon the same breast we find that the root cause is the mutual mistrust that exists between a virile minority and an emaciated majority The minority is afraid of being crushed by numerical superiority, while the majority is on its guard against the ever-increasing strength of the large-hearted and broad-minded minority which enthusiastically embraces within its fold the unfortunate outcasts of the majority community.

We will not here enter into a detailed or academic discussion either about caste or about proselytisation. We will content ourselves with saying that anything that deprives a human being of his birth-right is to be condemned, and anything that seeks to restore self-respect to a fellow-creature is to be commended.

Common Destiny.

The leaders of the two communities should understand that they have one common destiny and that their salvation lies in co-operation and co-ordination. They should realise that not one step in the onward march towards the ultimate goal is possible unless mutual mistrust and mutual jealousies are once and for ever buried. Lastly they should throw away the sham of false pride and non-existent prestige.

Let the message of the Desert fuse and mingle with the ancient wisdom of the Ganges and flow in melodious harmony towards the Ocean of Realism.

OUR LONDON LETTER

Britain Favours German Designs On Czechoslovakia

From Our Correspondent

LONDON, July 28.

Another holiday season begins with a widespread feeling in the country that during the next few weeks the international situation might again reach a dangerous climax. In order to adjourn Parliament in a good humour and to lull the country into a holiday mood the Government Press has for the last few days been busily and loudly assuring everyone that the European tension has relaxed and that the future is brighter than it has been for a long time past

Chamberlain's Complacency

People are beginning to remember that about the middle of February the same excessive optimism was shown by Government organs and politicians—only to be followed a few weeks later by Hitler's march into Austria. It is not surprising therefore, that people are wondering whether this new burst of optimistic propaganda is to be the prelude to another Nazi triumph in, of course, Czechoslovakia. In the debate on Foreign Affairs in the House of Commons last night the Prime Minister whose publicity agents had started the story about the bright prospects which lie ahead of us, himself joined in this chorus and said that while, early the outlook was very gloomy, his policy had been so successful that causes of friction were being rapidly eliminated and that a final "appeasement" was in view. The Prime Minister's smug complacency was, however, brutally confuted by Mr. Morgan Jones, who led the Opposition. He pointed out that at a time when the betrayal of the Spanish Government had proceeded further than ever before, when Japanese aggrandisement in China was being allowed to go on unchecked, when the Czechoslovakian Government considered itself to be on the brink of very grave development, when people were being massacred by the thousands in China and Spain and when war preparations were being accelerated more feverishly than ever, even in Great Britain, it was merely ridiculous to suggest that any international appeasement had been effected or that the outlook was a bright one. Indeed, while the Prime Minister's speech threw very little light on the intentions of the Government in the next few critical months, there were not wanting many members in the House of Commons who suggested that Mr. Chamberlain who has had on the whole a very difficult time was not sorry to be able to get rid of Parliament, if only temporarily in order to pursue his fascist plans without being constantly hampered by the questions and debates insisted upon not only by his Labour and Liberal opponents, but also by some members like Mr. Churchill, who although nominally supporters of the Government do not miss a single opportunity of censuring and attacking his methods and achievements (as, for instance, in the matter of the efficiency with which the rearmament programme is being carried through.

M. Bonnet's Stratagem

That the Czechoslovakian affair will reach a crisis graver than that of last May within the next three weeks or so is confidently predicted by nearly all observers. I have received from an exclusive source some information which has hitherto not been published anywhere and which throws a lurid light on the methods by which the British Government has been pushing through its pro-Fascist Foreign Policy and compelling all its friends, particularly France into toeing the line. On May 12th of this year there was communicated to M. Bonnet the French Foreign Minister, who was then in Geneva, the news that the German High Command had decided upon May the 21st as the day for the invasion of Czechoslovakia. M. Bonnet, being a clever Frenchman, decided that he would use this information not so much to enlighten the public but to induce newspaper men to refraining from attacking him. It will be remembered that that was a time when the Spanish question was before the League Council and Lord Halifax was straining every nerve to see that nothing was done about Spain that might embarrass either Hitler or Mussolini. Summoning three or four influential correspondents to his presence, M. Bonnet told them, "I must beg of you, gentlemen, not to attack me for the attitude of agreement with Lord Halifax, which I shall adopt on the Spanish issue. We have definite information that the Germans will invade Czechoslovakia on May 21st and on May 22nd we shall have to fulfil our obligations to that country. If we refuse to yield to Lord Halifax on the Spanish affair, that is, if we continue to support the Spanish Government here at Geneva, we are assured that the British will let me down when the great war breaks out over Czechoslovakia." That, as a matter of fact, was how the first news of the date of the attack on Czechoslovakia leaked in Geneva several days before the attempt was made and frustrated.

Germany's Threat

Since then, of course, the British Government has been using the utmost pressure in Prague in order to compel the Czechoslovakian Government to give in to Hitler's demand. Before the German Ambassador left for his holiday in Germany last week he had a talk with Lord Halifax. Very little about this has appeared in the press but I am able to reveal the gist of what is reported to have been said. The German Ambassador only confirmed that Captain Wiedemann, Hitler's personal representative, had told the British Foreign Secretary a few days previously. Herr Dircksen informed Lord Halifax that if the Czech Government did not accept Henlein's Carlsbad programme then (involving the virtual destruction of Czechoslovakian independence) as the basis of negotiations now, it would in the German Government's view "be impossible to restrain the indignation of the Sudeten Germans, blood would flow, and the German Government would be forced to take steps to prevent the shedding of German blood in Sudeten land."

It would be remembered that this was the exact phrase which was used by Hitler as his excuse for invading Austria. We may presume that Lord Halifax did not

(Continued on page 11, column 2.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

WELCOME CHANGE

The latest development up to Tuesday in the Sino-Japanese trouble was represented in the following telegram from Tokio: "The Government are reported to have decided upon a policy of non-aggravation towards the Soviet despite the outburst of heavy fighting at Changkufeng. At the same time the developments are being watched vigilantly." This admirable insistence on a policy of "non-aggravation" is rather a strange end to a sensational beginning and to heavy fighting at Changkufeng. It appears as if the Japanese were surprised at the unexpected manner in which the Soviet called their bluff. The Japanese had hoped that the Russians would submit tamely to "aggravation". Instead of that they struck back and dealt a few extra knocks on their own account with the happy result that the sword-waving Japanese is now aggressively peaceful. This seems to be the only explanation of the sudden change. But whatever the reason, the policy of "non-aggravation" is extremely welcome.

IMPRESSIONS OF SPAIN

It was a very vivid and graphic description of the conditions in Spain which Dr. Atal gave in his speech at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall on Tuesday. Dr. Atal spoke, of course, from personal experience and his narration of the genesis and development of the present Civil War was thus as authoritative as it was interesting. The British attitude of pseudo-non-intervention in Spain must have been clearer to his audience when they learnt that Britian had interest in nearly three-fourth of the national resources of Spain. The sympathy of British Imperialism with Franco's Fascism is thus easily understandable. Dr. Atal's graceful tribute to the patriotism and heroism of the supporters of the Spanish Government, many of whom had never handled a rifle in all their lives, will strike a responsive chord in the hearts of all lovers of democracy and so will, we trust, his appeal for helping the Republican cause, which can be rendered best by fighting imperialism on all fronts.

COURTS AND THE PRESS

Before Justice Dr. Parcq, at the Old Bailey, a suggestion was made on behalf of the prosecution that he should give direction to the Press with regard to withholding the names of witnesses. The judge replied. "I doubt whether I have the power if I wished to give any direction." The defence counsel strenuously opposed the application and contended that publicity was the highest safeguard of justice. The Judge ultimately left the matter to the discretion of Press. A similarly correct attitude was adopted by the acting Chief Justice, Sir Patrick Blackwell, the other day, when Counsel for the defence in a suit applied to the Court to make an order directing the Press not to mention the names of three witnesses whom he proposed to call. Sir Patrick in rejecting the application, rightly observed that when a case was heard in the open Court, the Court had no powers to make such an order and even if he had such power he would certainly have exercised his discretion to refuse to make such an order.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER

The annual report of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay for the year 1937 contains a record of very useful work done. The Chamber has at present 541 members representing different trades. During the year 49 committee meetings were held and they dealt with questions concerning transport and communications, finance, tariff, taxation, trade and industrial and labour legislation. The financial position of Chamber is sound as the balance carried forward is Rs. 96,929 and 52 new members joined during the year. The Lalji Naranji Memorial Committee has decided that the memorial should take the form of a building for the Indian Merchants' Chamber. Contributions amounting to over Rs. 1,80,000 have been promised. A site in the Backbay Reclamation area has been secured and building operations have already commenced. The F. E. Dinshaw Memorial Committee has tentatively decided that the memorial should take the form of an Economic and Financial Reference Library to be located in the Chamber building. In 1927 the Chamber inaugurated its scheme for conducting commercial examinations. In 1937 there were 351 candidates at these examination.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Short reckonings make long friends.

The cherry cobbler is not in the shoemaker class.

A man is seldom interested in another man's burden.

When in doubt as to what to say, suppress your thoughts.

Don't blame the tool for a bad job until you know who handled it.

Just when a girl thinks she is marrying happily all her relations shed tears.

WITHOUT COMMENT—

His attention being drawn to the declaration made some time back in Lucknow that the Muslim League was an anti-imperialist body aiming at complete independence and the reluctance on the part of some League followers to release prisoners convicted for the cause of anti-imperialism, Mr. Jinnah assured that he would do what lay in his power in this connection.

—Report of an ex-Kakori Prisoner's interview with the Muslim League leader.

* * * *

At the Poona meeting held under the auspices of Democratic Swarajists Dr. N. B. Khare declared that he would not desert the Congress and that he would live and die a Congressman.

It is understood that President Kelkar and Mr. Vinayak Savarkar were about to cheer this declaration when they suddenly realised the desirability of changing their mind

* * * *

Another meeting at Poona in honour of Dr. Khare was presided over by Dr. B. S. Moonje.

We are not told what the gallant Hindu Sabha, anti-Congress Field Marshal spoke in praise of Dr. Khare. But we do earnestly sympathise with the C. P. ex-Premier.

Unfortunately the showering of kudos on the eminent unto-death Congressman by anti-Congress patriots and democrats is not yet over.

* * * *

Doctor Khare has been invited by the Hindu Sabha of Bhusaval to deliver a public lecture there.

Well, we again sympathise with the ex-Premier.

* * * *

The bugle has been sounded. Seth Haji Sir Abdullah Haroon has sent forth ringing and reverberating throughout the length and breadth of Sind the clarion call "I hope that in this great hour of national emergency Muslims will not allow their forces to lie dormant, but will assert themselves."

* * * *

Sir Abdullah Haroon expects every Sind Muslim to rouse himself and do his duty in this great hour of national emergency.

How? Er—er—by hoisting the League flag on public buildings.

* * * *

Sir Muhammad Zafrullah thinks that if he had remained a fortnight longer in England some definite trade arrangement might have been reached between Britain and India.

Then why didn't he? Simla would not have suffered any cataclysm.

* * * *

More objectionable is the argument that he had to come because of the meeting of the Central Assembly.

This is a cruel joke against Sir Muhammad Yakub, and particularly in bad taste when Zafrullah's return automatically throws him on the streets of Indian politics.

* * * *

What is all this about juvenile delinquency, how to deal with it and what to do about it and so on?

It seems to us that every body discusses the Delinquent Child as though the non-delinquent child were much of a consolation. Bah.

* * * *

The Tokio Government has decided upon a policy of non-aggravation towards the Soviet "despite the outburst of heavy fighting at Chengkufeng."

Or rather because of the out burst of heavy fighting at Chengkufeng.

* * * *

The Nazis have invented a new company tax.

It is, however, reliably understood that it is not to be levied on the well-known German firm of Hitler, Goebbells, Goering, Himmler, Hess (Unlimited).

* * *

A canine expert says the dog too catches cold.

We always regarded the dog as more human than many humans.

* * * *

"Do you know Mr. Softman I was just speaking to?" asked a guest at a tea-party of a woman standing next to her.

"Oh, yes," was the reply.

"I suppose he says those sweet things to all the women he meets?"

"No, he never says them to me."

"Indeed, and you know him?"

"Oh, yes—I'm his wife."

Curtain Down On 'D' Ward Congress Dispute

B. P. C. C. Approves Inquiry Report: President To Conduct Fresh Elections

Question Of Contesting Municipal Elections To Come Up To-day

For an hour and a half the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee discussed the Report of its Sub-Committee, which went into the "irregularities and unconstitutional acts alleged to have been committed by the existing Council of the Girgaum District Congress Committee," at a special meeting on Wednesday evening at the Congress House. Mr. Bhulabhai Desai was in the Chair.

Two amendments were moved to the original resolution which sought to "endorse and adopt the findings and report" of the Sub-Committee, both of which were thrown out. The original proposition was carried by a majority.

The meeting also passed a resolution authorising the President of the B. P. C. C. to hold the next elections of the Executive of the Girgaum District Congress Committee at an early date.

IMMEDIATE RESULT

The immediate outcome of the Report of the Sub-Committee will be that Messrs. R. M. Desai and J. N. Mahale, who were suspended by the Executive of the G. D. C. C. have been exonerated by the B. P. C. C., as it feels that their dismissal was "wrongful and invalid." The B. P. C. C. directs the Council of the Girgaum Congress Committee to hand over charge of the office and records to these two gentlemen before 8 p.m. on Friday next.

The adjourned meeting of the B. P. C. C., which meets on Thursday, will consider the resolution about the Congress officially contesting the forthcoming elections to the Municipal Corporation.

The Enquiry Committee consisted of Mr. Nagindas Master, Mr. Soondersdas Morarji, Dr. Anklesaria and Mr. S. B. Mahadeshwar.

THE RESOLUTION

Mr. R. K. Achrekar moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Shivdas Chapsey:—

"The B.P.C.C. fully endorses and adopts the findings and report of its Sub-Committee appointed by a resolution passed on 3rd February 1938 to go into all the irregularities and unconstitutional acts alleged to have been committed by the existing Council of the Girgaum D.C.C. since 11th December 1937.

"The B.P.C.C. agrees that the suspension of Sjt. R. M. Desai and Sjt. J. N. Mahale, Jt. Hon. Secretaries of the Girgaum D.C.C., by the Council of the Girgaum D.C.C. was wrongful and not valid and that their dismissal, besides being wrongful and invalid, was not within the competence of the Council of the Girgaum D. C. C., and declares that Sjt. R. M. Desai and Sjt. J. N. Mahale are, have been and do continue to be the Jt. Hon. Secretaries of the Girgaum D.C.C.

"The B.P.C.C. directs the Council of the Girgaum D.C.C. to hand over charge of the office and records of the Girgaum D.C.C. to Sjt. R. M. Desai and Sjt. J. N. Mahale before 8 p. m. (S.T.) on Friday, the 5th of August 1938".

A QUERY

To an enquiry from Mr. F. M. Pinto as to whether Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, the Congress President, was seized of the matter, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai stated that the matter was placed before the Congress Working Committee in May last and that body had decided that the Enquiry Committee should proceed with its enquiry and its report should in the normal course be presented to the B.P.C.C.

PLEAD FOR POSTPONEMENT

Mr. K. F. Nariman complained about the manner in which the report had been presented to the B.P.C.C. According to the note in the agenda, members who wanted to peruse the report were to see the report in the office of the B.P.C.C. from 2 p. m. onwards during office hours from Monday. Members had hardly time enough to go through the 118 pages of the report. He, therefore, moved for the adjournment of the consideration of the report till members had reasonable time to study it.

He felt that it would not be fair to ask members to give their views on the report within such a short time. After all, the thirty members of the Committee had to go through one copy that was placed on the table. He suggested that copies of the report should be circulated among members and at least ten days' time should be given, before the report was taken up for consideration.

Mr. S. K. Patil speaking on the amendment stated that there was nothing in the Congress Constitution which specified the time limit that ought to be given for the consideration of such reports. He agreed with Mr. Nariman that reasonable time ought to be given to study the report. He felt that reasonable time had been given. Mr. Nariman would have been justified to make a complaint, if he had come to read the report and he had not been provided with a copy.

The adjournment motion was put to vote and lost.

NARIMAN'S PROTEST

Mr. K. F. Nariman commenting on the resolution lodged a protest against rushing through the matter as was sought to be done. The quarrels between two individuals or groups, should not lead the members of the B.P.C.C. to go and blindly pass the resolution. Passing a resolution of this kind would mean laying down a precedent that the parent body could interfere with the internal autonomy of Ward Committees. Since the Congress organisation was started in the city, the relations between the parent body and the Ward Committees had been very smooth and had worked in an exemplary manner. Was the Committee going to break that happy position? The resolution might be forced through the Girgaum Committee through the majority in the B P. C. C. He urged the parent body not to stand on prestige, as passing the resolution was bound to have serious consequences.

REMINDER TO NARIMAN.

Mr. S. K. Patil said that during the last nine months all methods of arriving at an amicable settlement had been tried but failed. During the last ten years, he had treated the Girgaum Committee as his child. He owed his present position to that Committee. That was why he tried his best to bring about an amicable settlement but could not succeed. Even members of the Congress Working Committee, including Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, tried to bring about a settlement. They did not succeed. As regards Mr. Nariman's contention about there not being a precedent, the speaker pointed out that it was during Mr. Nariman's presidentship that the Byculla District Congress Committee was disqualified. It was very recently that the B. P. C. C. took on itself the responsibility to conduct the F. Ward elections.

LET ELECTORS DECIDE.

Mr. M. R. Masani moved an amendment to the effect that the report should be recorded, that the Girgaum Executive elections should be held as early as possible and the election should be by secret ballot. He considered that the only democratic way of arriving at an amicable settlement was the way suggested by him. If the resolution was to be passed it would be forcing upon the Girgaum Committee the two Secretaries, who were dismissed for not doing their elementary duties. How could the Executive of the Girgaum Committee swallow this? His way out of the situations was "let the electors decide the issue". Passing the resolution would mean suspending the Girgaum Executive in a round about way. The resolution was one which affected the autonomy of the Girgaum Committee.

JAWAHAR'S VIEW RULED OUT

Proceeding Mr. Masani referred to the opinion of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on the dispute and began to read portions from his note.

Mr. Patil intervened saying that the note was addressed to him personally and did not form part of the documents before the inquiry committee. He objected to Pandit Nehru's letter being read.

Mr. Masani asserted that the opinion of so eminent a leader of the Congress was weighty of consideration and should weigh with those who were called upon to pass a resolution which aimed at suspending a District Committee which had been functioning efficiently for the past nine months in a round about manner.

The President ruled that Mr. Masani could not read out the Pandit's note.

Mr. Patil pointed out that he had other documents concerning the views of Pandit Nehru and his own discussions with him.

Mr. Masani said that these should also be produced before the House.

However, the President ruled that Mr. Masani could not read the letter. Mr. Masani repeated the arguments of Pandit Nehru and declared that the only way out was a direct appeal to the electors of the Ward.

Mr. K. F. Nariman rose to a point of order and stated that

(Continued on page 9, col. 4).

BRAHMAPUTRA AGAIN RISING

Appeal For Funds For Relief Of Flood-Striken

(From Our Correspondent)

TEZPUR, Aug. 2.

After a week's fall level Brahmaputra has again shown signs of rise since yesterday. Places suffering in the recent floods again apprehend inundation and people are becoming anxious.

Assam Valley towns are again isolated from the western world due to further rise in Ale River, which breached the Eastern Bengal Railway line between Bijni and Bongaigaon No mails and no goods have arrived here as also in other towns since yesterday.

Relief measures for last flood victims continue in all districts. Government's relief contribution being inadequate, the Assam Congress President, Mr. Bishnuram Medhi, has issued appeals for financial help from the rest of India. Contributions may be sent to him at his Gauhati address.

ALARMING FLOOD SITUAITON IN DACCA

DACCA, August 3.

The flood situation in the interior of the district is alarming.

Latest information indicates that the compounds of all the 38 charitable dispensaries run by the Dacca District Board have gone under water and the officer-in-charge with their subordinates and family members have taken shelter in house boats

Doctors are, however, availing boat conveyances and rendering medical help to the flood-affected villagers at the latter's own places as they are unable to stir out owing to high flood water surrounding their houses.—United Press

IRISHMAN KILLED BY JAPANESE

HANKOW, Aug. 3.

British subject Mr. J. G. Crawley of Dublin, Commander of Chinese Customs Cruiser "Chianghsing" was killed last evening when six Japanese planes bombed and set on fire his vessel, 36 miles below Hankow on the Yangtse.—Reuter.

Chinese Engineer And Boatboy Killed

HANKOW, August 3.

The Chinese second engineer and a boatboy were also killed. The British gunboat "Gnat" has been dispatched to the scene, the survivors are going to Hankow aboard a Junk. It is pointed out that the "Zchinagsing" was not engaged in removing beacons but in performing normal duties.

Crawleys's widow is an expectant mother and is at present at Hankow.—Reuter.

PEACE TALKS WITH SUDETENS

PRAGUE, August 2.

Premier Hodza has written to Herr Kundt appointing to-morrow for the official opening of negotiations between the Sudetens and the Czech Minister.

The Chamber met to-day and adjourned 'sine die' after a formal 20 minute session.—Reuter's Special.

SIR MALCOLM MURRAY DROWNED

LONDON, Aug. 2.

Sir Malcolm Murray was drowned in Virginia water. When overbalanced in a sailing boat he fell in water.—Reuter's Special.

ROYAL NEW ZEALAND AIR FORCE

WELLINGTON, August 3.

Civil reserves to be available for the Royal New Zealand Airforce in the event of hostilities are being organized by the Minister of Defence, who is appealing to Young New Zealanders to enrol themselves.

He urges them to start by joining the reserve as wireless operators.—Reuter's Special.

As They See It Abroad

The Last Man on Earth. (Courtesy: "Life," New York).

MUNICIPAL SCOUT ORGANISATION

Schools Committee For Its Affiliation To H. S. A.

The Schools Committee at its meeting on Wednesday resolved to recommend to the Corporation that the Municipal Scouts Association should be affiliated to the Hindustan Scout Association, an all India organisation, which had begun to function in Bombay from July 27th.

The motion was brought by Mr. M. V. Donde

It may be recalled that the Hindustan Scout Association was formed at the Second Round Table Conference of Scouters held at Allahabad in April.

It may also be recalled that the local Municipal Scout organisation voluntarily disaffiliated itself from the Boy Scout Association of India (otherwise known as the B. P. Scout Association) and has since been functioning as a separate and independent organisation.

The Schools Committee also resolved that the Girl Guide Movement in Municipal Schools be properly organised by securing affiliation to the H. S. Association (Guide Section) for the Bombay Presidency, but should continue as at present till the Provincial Council for Girl Guides of the H. S. A. for Bombay Presidency came into existence.

Several dilatory moves were defeated.

SEQUEL TO ARTICLE ON 'DADAGIRI IN GIRGAUM'

Hearing Of Defamation Case: Complainant's Counsel Pulled Up

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The case in which Mr. B. G. Horniman, Editor of "Bombay Sentinel" along with Vinayak Ramachandra Chodankar, a resident of Mugbhat, stands charged with defamation came up to-day before Mr. W. K. Mankar, Presidency Magistrate, at the Girgaum Police Court.

The charge is a sequel to an article published in "Bombay Sentinel" of May 3rd, 1937 titled "Dadagiri in Girgaum."

The complaint was filed on May 18 of last year.

The complainant is one Motiram Bhawoo Hatkar.

In the course of his examination he said that his attention was drawn to the article by a friend of his on the same day it was published.

To a comment made by counsel for complainant on the "Sentinel" Mr. Joachim Alwa one of the counsel for Mr. Horniman objected.

The Magistrate pulled up the complainant's counsel and remarked that no comment should be made in respect of the paper.

The examination continued.

Motiram Bhawoo said that the publication of the article was "likely to affect his business." The allegations made were false. "People might have thought they might be true."

Subsequently a notice was served on Mr. Horniman to withdraw the allegations.

A reply was received from Mr. Horniman stating that the article was published after due enquiry for public good and that he was unable to comply with the request. A complaint was duly made before the Court.

Eknath Vinayak Zaveri, a clerk of the Bombay Port Trust, the next witness examined said, he was attracted by the placard of "The Sentinel" on the day which displayed "Dadagiri in Girgaum" and bought a copy.

He noticed the name of the complainant in the article. The same day he met Motiram Bhawoo accidentally and pointed out the article to him. The article created a "bad impression" about the complainant on his mind.

The case was adjourned to 12th afternoon at this stage.

Messrs. F. G.. R. Khairaz and Joachim Alwa appeared for Mr. Horniman. Mr. Joachim Alwa appeared for Mr. Chodankar. Mr. C. B. Kulkarni appeared for the complainant.

Franco 'Planes Pound Ebro Bank

Republican Army Advance Creates "Intolerable" Situation

SARAGOSSA, Aug. 3.

Nationalist planes and artillery continued to pound the south bank of the Ebro where the Republican positions are reported to be growing steadily more intolerable.

Each night the Republican troops construct foot bridges across the river for the conveyance of food and ammunition, but punctually at dawn Nationalist planes destroy the bridges.

A shade temperature of 109 was recorded at Saragossa and it is stated that it is even hotter in the battle zone.—Reuter.

REBEL ATTACKS REPULSED

BARCELONA, August 2.

A Republican Communique claims that insurgent attacks on the Ebro zone were repulsed with heavy losses.—Reuter.

REBELS BOMB BARCELONA

BARCELONA, August 2.

Sixty bombs were dropped on the City by five rebel bombers and considerable damage is believed to have been done.

A rebel communique claims that the Republicans have withdrawn from several positions in South Ebro after suffering heavy losses. —Reuter.

110 Jailed: Espionage Case Judgment In Madrid

MADRID, August 3.

The trial of 195 persons, who were accused of espionage, has ended. Twenty men and three women have been sentenced to death and 110 to imprisonment from six to 30 years. The rest have been acquitted.—Reuter.

SUBHAS' VISIT TO MADRAS

Tamilnad Congress Executive Consider Arrangements To Be Made

MADRAS, Aug. 3.

The arrangements in connection with the forthcoming visit of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President, to Madras towards the end of this month and the affairs of the Congress parties in various District Boards and Municipalities in Tamilnad were, it is learnt, among the subjects discussed by the Working Committee of the Tamilnad Congress, which met at the Congress House yesterday afternoon. Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar, President of the Tamilnad Congress Committee, presided.

Ban On Members Lifted

The Working Committee removed the ban on Messrs. Nadimuthu Pillai and Bhuvaraha Iyengar, members of the Madras Assembly from Tanjore, preventing them from holding positions of responsibility in the Congress Committees on their having expressed regret and undertaken to work in co-operation with the local Congress Committees.—A.P.

PLIGHT OF JEWISH DOCTORS

Permits Will Expire On Sept. 30

BERLIN, August 3.

Under the new law the permits of all Jewish doctors will expire on 30th September.

The Minister for the Interior may grant time limited permits in deserving cases, such as those, who were frontline soldiers during the war, but it is stipulated they must only attend on Jews.—Reuter's Special.

12 P. C. TAX ON MEXICAN EXPORTS?

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 3.

The Senz (senate) approved President Cardena's project establishing 12 percent tax on all Mexican exports.—Reuter's Special.

Dr. Khare Defends His Action

NO CONSPIRACY WITH GOVERNOR

Says Pachmarhi Compromise Was Foisted On Him

A DEFENCE OF HIS CONDUCT AS PREMIER, WAS MADE BY DR. N. B. KHARE, AT A MEETING HELD UNDER THE AUSPICES OF Y. M. H. A., GIRGAUM, ON WEDNESDAY EVENING.

Dr. Khare referred to the Delhi Working Committee resolution laying down directions regarding selection of Ministers to the Congress Cabinet, and said that HE SELECTED HIS COLLEAGUES WITHOUT CONSULTING THE CONGRESS HIGH COMMAND, AND THE HIGH COMMAND HAD NO GROUSE AGAINST HIM FOR HAVING DONE SO, ACCORDING TO THE RESOLUTION OF THE CONGRESS.

On a previous occasion, before the Pachmarhi talks began, the Congress High Command had asked him why he could not himself deal with the resignations of the Mahakoshal Ministers. But during the Pachmarhi talks, a compromise was foisted on him.

Not His Choice

Concluding, he said that the Premiership was not of his own choice, it was forced upon him and as a loyal and faithful Congressman he had accepted it. Now that he had lost it, he was not particular about it, because he had never been anxious to get it.

A large gathering, including several women, was present. Several associations garlanded the speaker. Mr. C. P. Pandya presided.

In reply to a question from a member of the audience as to why he admitted his error of judgment, the speaker said that he was forced to do so, "due to fine sentiments, long association and feelings of loyalty to the Congress, coercion, under duress vile and other things." "I do not admit that it was a gross crime on my part," he however, added.

"DEVILISH REVENGE."

At the outset, Dr. Khare observed that he had not come before the audience to narrate his personal grievances. He felt that he was strong enough to fight alone with regard to those grievances. What he wanted to stress and emphasise on that occasion was that the principle of democracy, on which the whole constitution of the Congress was based, had been stifled.

He lost his premiership, he added, as a result of "devilish revenge, monstrous jealousies and malice" which followed his quarrel with the Congress High Command, since the Faizpur Session.

The speaker was, however, a loyal congressman, and as such the brunt of their attack should be levelled against British Imperialism.

But before they could do so, they had to eradicate the evil which was creeping into the congress namely, the attempts to stifle the principle of democracy. That principle was first defended by the late Lokamanya Tilak at Surat in 1908 when he gave to his followers the memorable "mantra" that we must have Swaraj.

Since then the fight was going on for safeguarding the principle of democracy in the Congress. After the Faizpur session of the Congress, Pandit Jawaharlal issued a circular about the same matter.

CHOICE OF MINISTERS.

Dr. Khare, then referred to the resolution adopted by Congress Working Committee, at Delhi on March 18, 1937 laying down directions as to the selection of colleagues in the Congress Cabinet. Subsequently, he selected his colleagues, without consulting the Congress High Command and the Congress High Command had no grouse against him, for having done the same, according to the resolution of the Congress.

Moreover, he could claim to have studied, to a certain extent, the Parliamentary Procedure and so he could claim some knowledge about the same. He could say without any fear of contradiction that if there was any hitch between the Premier and his colleagues, the colleagues should go and not the Premier

Dr. Khare further made bold to say that some members of the Congress High Command had taken some of his colleagues into their confidence, while he had been hopelessly left in lurch. There was not even the common courtesy to approach him to inquire whether he had handed over his letter of resignation in compliance with the resolution of the Working Committee. His enemies were approached to get that information.

COMPROMISE FOISTED

At a previous time, before the Pachmarhi talks began, the Congress High Command had asked him why he could not deal with the matter of Mahakoshal Ministers' resignation himself. But during the Pachmarhi talks, a compromise was foisted on him.

A charge had been levelled against him that he was a traitor. The speaker strongly resented that charge. For the last twenty years, he had been a honest soldier of the Congress and devoted his attention and energy to it. Those who made that charge now, he added, should get their brains examined.

Others had told him that in the interests of the nation such an injustice was being done to him. He rather thought that interests of nation, in such a case as his, were construed to synchronise with those three Ministers who had opposed him during his Premiership.

With regard to the contention of individual responsibility raised by the Working Committee of the Congress, he pointed out the instances in U. P. and Bihar where the individual Ministers did not consult the Congress High Command when each submitted his resignation to the Governor. He also referred to Swami Sampurnanand's case.

NO CONSPIRACY

A charge had been levelled against him that he was in conspiracy with the Governor. He did not want to defend the Governor, but he asserted that such a charge was preposterous. The Governor, he pointed out, had several ways of getting to know what he wanted to know. The Governor, after all, was an European and he was an Indian. The position between the Governor and the speaker was more appropriately analogous between a cat and a mouse.

The Prime Ministership was not of his choosing. It was forced upon him and as a loyal and faithful Congressman he had accepted it.

Now that he had lost it, he was not particular about it, because he had never been anxious to get it. But he wanted to point out to them that in order to kill him politically, the principle of democracy which the Congress had been zealously safeguarding for a very long time had been trampled upon.

Concluding, he appealed to the audience that they should join the Congress in large numbers, so that they could fight the restoration of the principle of democracy in the Congress, which was being dragged into the mire.

ROWDYISM IN CHANDA MEETING

D. C. C. President And Secretary Removed To Hospital

CHANDA, Aug. 3.

A correspondent wiring from Chanda says that an overflow meeting convened to congratulate Dr. N. B. Khare and to condemn the Congress Working Committee ended in disorder and chaos following alleged assault on Seth Khushalchandji, M.L.A., President of the District Congress Committee. Mr. Dwadhashiwar, Secretary of the Committee, who rushed to the help of Seth Khushalchand was also assaulted by another person. Both the Congressmen were removed to the hospital. The Correspondent alleges that a sub-Inspector of police was witness to the scene, but did not intervene. The meeting ended in chaos and no resolution could be passed.

CALCUTTA:—The Government of Bengal has formally communicated with the Government of Burma enquiring about the condition of Bengali settlers in Burma in view of the recent riots.—United Press.

Dance And Music Centre For India

UDAY SHANKAR ON HIS NEW VENTURE

Search For Suitable Site With Background Of Cultural Heritage

BOMBAY: August 3.

" 'THERE ARE NO BOUNDS TO THE DEPTHS OR THE EXPANSION OF ANY ART WHICH, LIKE DANCING, IS THE EXPRESSION OF LIFE'S URGE. WE MUST NEVER SHUT IT WITHIN THE BOUNDS OF A STAGNANT IDEAL. I KNOW YOU FEEL IT DEEP WITHIN YOUR HEART THAT THE PATH TO THE REALIZATION OF YOUR DREAM STRETCHES LONG BEFORE YOU, WHERE NEW INSPIRATIONS WAIT FOR YOU AND WHERE YOU MUST CREATE NEW FORMS OF LIVING BEAUTY," wrote Dr. Rabindranath Tagore to me on my return to India after my European tour, and the idea dances in my mind as I visualise my new venture," said Mr. Uday Shankar, the Indian Artist and Dancer, in the course of a talk to the Associated Press, discussing his proposed plans for the opening of a Dance and Music Centre in India.

RENAISSANCE IN ART.

"Mine is a great idea," continued Mr. Uday Shankar, "and very different from other institutions of the kind. It will be a systematic attempt to correlate the varied materials and traditions still existent in our land, and lay the foundation for an Indian Renaissance in Art in general and Dance in particular. Through the Music Centre I hope to bring out the finest and the purest in Indian Art and to make it accessible to all the people in India, regardless of caste race or creed."

SEARCH FOR SITE.

Funds necessary for the adumbration of the institution, he said, had been secured by contributions from America and England and that he was now confronted with the task of selecting the site for the institution, a spot that should have a background of cultural heritage, tradition of art and colourful natural scenery.

Questioned about the present state of art, he recalled the words of Poet Ta and said: "There was a time in the heart of our country the flow of dance followed a buoyant life. Through passage of time that is nearly choked up, leaving us bereft of the spontaneous language of joy, and exposing stagnant pools of muddy impurities. In an unfortunate country where life's vigour has waned, dancing vitiates into a catering for a diseased mind that has lost its normal appetites. It is for us to give it health and strength and richness. Even as the spring breeze coaxes the spirit of the woodlands into multifarious forms of exuberant expression, so should dancing wake up that spirit of spring in this cheerless land of ours, and let her latent power of true enjoyment manifest itself in exuberant language of hope and beauty."

WHERE EXPERTS MEET.

"The Centre that will be opened with this aim in view," said Mr. Uday Shankar, "will be a place of meeting for various schools of Indian dance and music, artists, students and teachers. Experts from such distant places as Tanjore, Kerala, Gujarat, Kathiawar, Assam and Orissa will be invited to live in the centre with facilities to study and teach the traditions of their respective schools of art. The students will receive not only training and technical knowledge, but more than all, the intellectual and spiritual background, so vital for the realization that art is an essentially unifying factor of life."

ON HIS FOREIGN TOUR.

Speaking about his foreign tour Mr. Uday Shankar said that he met with enthusiastic response wherever he staged expositions of his dance. There was no denying the fact that people were becoming increasingly art-conscious, and America evinced very keen interest in and admiration for Indian dance, hundreds of them having applied for admission in his New Centre. The dance, and much more the ethical background of the art in Bali, said Mr. Uday Shankar, appealed to him as immensely marvellous. All the same, he explained, the new Centre of Art in India would be exclusively devoted to the renovation of varied Indian Classical Dances and concomitant arts, and every effort would be made to evolve out of this material, newer and subtler expressions of Beauty.—A.P.

ANTI-T. B. FUND

How The Money Will Be Spent: Need Of Clinics

SIMLA (By Mail).

On July 26, the subscriptions actually received in response to Her Excellency the Marchioness of Linlithgow's Appeal for the King Emperor's Anti-Tuberculosis Fund reached half a crore of rupees.

Although this is less than half the amount at which Her Excellency Lady Linlithgow aims, it is nevertheless a clear indication of the generous sympathy which the people of India feel for those afflicted with tuberculosis. As the Fund is to remain open for another six months it is hoped that the full total will quickly be reached. The need is great, and every rupee given will be required if an efficient campaign against tuberculosis is to be made possible.

NEED OF CLINICS

A note suggesting the lines on which expenditure might best be directed, has just been issued for their guidance to all Provincial Appeal Committees.

The note lays particular stress on preventive, as opposed to purely curative, measures and suggests that asmuch as 75 per cent of all the money available in each Province and Indian State should be spent on prevention. The spread of infection constitutes the greatest menace. The first step in the campaign must be to check this spread by bringing every case under observation and treatment as quickly as possible.

In order to do this the first essential is to provide in as many centres as possible a tuberculosis dispensary or clinic, with its staff of home-visitors, both paid and voluntary.

Not only is the clinic the most practical means of getting into contact with fresh cases, but it also provides the most economical method of dealing with them. It is hoped that in most district throughout India there will be enough money to provide at least one clinic at every district headquarters; this hope will of course only be realised if every citizen subscribes as liberally as he can to the King-Emperor's Fund.

Until sufficient beds can be provided in general hospitals and in special tuberculosis institutions, what is known as domiciliary or home treatment must be mainly relied upon, this will be supervised by the home-visitors attached to the clinics. At a later stage. After-Care Committees will continue to keep in touch with ex-patients, because these individuals still need help and guidance, while they are trying to fit themselves once more into the normal life of the community.

TRAINING OF STAFF

In order to put these plans into effect it will be necessary to train preventive staffs, and this will be one of the first and more important responsibilities both of the Central and the Provincial Anti-Tuberculosis Fund organisations. In addition, the co-operation of the entire medical profession will be required.

Tuberculosis can be controlled, but this cannot be done in a day nor without a combined effort. A beginning has to be made somewhere, and it is hoped that the King Emperor's Fund will be the means of showing how this beginning can be made.

ECHO OF ASSEMBLY BOMB CASE

Appeal For Release Of B. K. Dutt On Medical Grounds

Shri Ganesh Prasad Jaiswal, General Secretary, All-India Hai Hai Kshatriya Navyuwak Sangh and member Town Congress Committee, Allahabad, saw Shri Batukeshwar Dutt, who is undergoing imprisonment in connection with the Assembly Bomb Outrage Case, in Patna District Jail. He has issued the following statement to the Press:

The disquieting news which had filtered through about the falling health of Mr. Batukeshwar Dutt, led me to seek his interview in the Patna Jail. Even at the first sight my worst fears unfortunately had a confirmation. The deep pallor of his face sadly showed that he is being eaten up from within, and if immediate steps were not taken to prevent this deterioration there is little hope of his resisting these revages long. The Jail doctors have diagnosed that he is suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis as well as chronic appendicites and other gastric troubles.

It is obvious that these acute maladies cannot be properly treated in Jail. His further retention there may in all possibility end fatally. It is my earnest appeal to the leaders of public opinion to take up his cause and agitate for his immediate release. His political views have undergone a radical change and he is of opinion that terrorist methods have now no place in the fight for Indian liberty.

He has already served nine years of imprisonment and has two years as remission, that is he has served the greater portion of his term of imprisonment. This coupled with change in his political views and failing health make an irresistible cause for his immediate release.

Abuse Of M. L. A.'s Privileges

U. P. Premier On Muslim Leaguer's Adjournment Motion

LUCKNOW, Aug. 3.

After question hour in the U.P. Legislative Assembly to-day, the Hon'ble Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant referring to the adjournment motion of Mr. Lari (Muslim League) about "the judgment pronounced by a junior member of the Board of Revenue," which Mr. Lari sought to move yesterday but was disallowed by the Speaker, made a speech in the House in defence of the junior member of the Board of Revenue.

The Premier refuted all the allegations brought against the member by Mr. Lari and remarked that there was not the least foundation for the allegations. He characterised them as simply the creation of imagination.

Proceeding Pandit Pant recapitulated the whole case in question.

Speaking next, Mr. Lari explained the situation and maintained that notwithstanding the Premier's clarification of the issue, he would say that there had been absolute irregularities.

Pt. G. B. Pant replying expressed disappointment over Mr. Lari's attitude and concluded by remarking that whatever Mr. Lari said yesterday was a deliberate wrong. He hoped that the privileges of a member's position should not in future be abused in this way.

The Speaker also voiced his sense of disappointment at Mr. Lari's attitude towards the sad episode and hoped that no reckless statement reflecting the conduct, particularly of members of the Judiciary, should be made.

During the question hour, replying to a question, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for education said that a scheme for providing military training to students was under consideration, and Government was in correspondence with the proper authorities in this connection.—United Press.

Navabharat Insurance Co.

The second Valuation of The Navabharat Insurance Co., Ltd. was recently made and out of the profits, a substantial bonus to the Policyholders has been declared.

The Valuation has disclosed a surplus of Rs. 2,788, out of which a proportionate amount is set apart for National Upliftment Fund and the balance is returned to the policyholders. A quinquennial bonus of Rs. 50 and Rs. 60 respectively per Thousand on Endowment and Life policies has been declared and those, who have paid the 6th premium or the instalment thereof are entitled to a bonus of Rs. 60 and Rs. 72 respectively.

SIMLA.—The Fifth International Congress of Accountants will be held in Berlin from September 19 to 14. German accountants and trustees and representatives of forty foreign countries will gather at the Conference.—United Press.

A SHORT STORY

Garden Sequence

(BY BARBARA ANN BENEDICT)

Bryant dreamed a dream. He was in a garden. A beautiful girl sat on a white marble bench, and smiled at him across a pool filled with goldfish and pond lilies. Bright sunshine filtered down through shade trees and reflected the gold in the girl's hair.

It was an enchanting scene. Bryant recognized it as the garden of his own home. Yet somehow everything seemed more beautiful, more wondrous.

He decided it was the girl. She seemed as much a part of the garden as did the profusion of flowers.

Bryant knew that, according to all good dreams, he was supposed to do something—possibly to walk around the pool and bow gallantly before the girl. Yet he was afraid to do this. He was afraid that if he moved the dream would end.

He began to wonder if he didn't look somewhat like an idiot standing there, staring at the girl who smiled and stared back at him. He couldn't decide whether she was amused or just pleasantly surprised at suddenly looking up and finding him there.

It was then that he heard footsteps on the flagstone path that connected the garden with the wide, screened-in porch of the house. He looked up to find Laura, his sister, coming into the garden. He was glad that Laura had come. For Laura knew all about dreams and could tell him what to do.

"Bryant!" Laura exclaimed, stopping on the pool's edge, and looking from him to the girl, "Whatever in the world are you standing there for? Why, you're positively rude. Doris must think my brother is stupid!"

Oh, yes, that was it. It was all working out fine now. Laura had asked her college roommate, Doris LaPlante, down for the week-end. Of course, that was she. How stupid of him.

So Bryant walked around the pool and was introduced. He looked deep into the twin black pools that were Doris' eyes, and apologized. His voice sounded odd, but that, of course, was because he was thinking that here was girl he had been waiting for—oh—a hundred years.

Then he almost groaned aloud. Doris had looked up and said it was quite all right and she really should have introduced herself, but he added so much to the scene, standing over there so straight and silent. It was the sound of her voice that made Bryant groan; for he remembered that it was all of a dream and that Doris would soon be gone.

Somehow Bryant contributed to the conversation, but most of the time he was wondering when he was going to wake up and find it all a trick of his subconscious mind.

Then suddenly it was night, and they were once more in the garden. There was a full moon and a gentle breeze and music drifting down on the air from somewhere back of the marble bench. Laura was no longer there. Just Bryant and Doris.

A week, two weeks, had gone by—Bryant wasn't sure which—since that first meeting in the garden. He had a dim recollection that they were glorious weeks of riding and golfing and swimming and dancing—all with Doris. The week-end of her visit had somehow developed into a week, then two, then another.

It was only occasionally now that Bryant remembered it was all a dream. The dread of waking up didn't affect him quite so poignantly. That is to say, it did'nt affect him until this night when they were alone in the garden. Then he was seized with a sudden panicky sensation. He knew that pretty soon he was going to wake up. Then it would be all over—and he wouldn't have told her.

And so quite abruptly Bryant turned and said without preliminaries: "Doris, darling, I love you. I know this is all a dream, therefore I'm telling you now before I wake up. I've waited all my life for such a girl as you. It seems cruel that you'd come to me only in a dream."

And Doris turned up her face to his, with the moon making shadows of her eyes, and said: "I love you, tooy, Bryant, and I'm glad you waited for me. I hardly know what I would have done had I discovered you belonged to some one else."

Bryant thought this over and decided that the dream had turned out just the way he would have ordered. He'd better wake himself up, he thought, before he did something to spoil it. But, before he could pinch himself, which was the conventional way of waking oneself from a dream, Doris laid her head on his shoulder.

Bryant looked down at the golden head. "Doris," he said brokenly, "this is all a dream, and in a minute you'll be gone and I'll find myself alone. You're not real. You can't be. You're too sweet and wonderful."

But Doris laughed softly, and snuggled closer. Bryant slowly put his arm about her slim shoulders. She was there, close against him. Her lips were upturned, and as Bryant bent to kiss them, he knew that when again he opened his eyes, she'd still be there—and would always be there.

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INCREASE IN REGISTRATIONS

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

The triennial report of the Inspector-General of Registration for 1935-37 states that the total number of registrations for the triennium under report was 261,369 as against 248,802 in 1932-34. The increase is ascribed to the growing tendency of the public to invest their idle capital in immovable property on account of reduction in proceeds derived from securities and to the fact that fluctuations in the prices of commodities had come to a standstill.

The district of Surat showed an increase in the number of mortgages and a fall in the number of sales. The increase in registrations in the district of West Khandesh was due to a large number of deeds of co-operative societies, mostly purporting to be deeds giving crops as collateral securities for frozen debts.

In the four Deccan Districts of Poona, Satara, Sholapur and Ahmednagar, the average number of documents prepared under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act was 39,749 during the triennium under report, against 42,882 for the last triennium showing a decrease of 7.3 per cent.

During the triennium, the co-operative societies registered on an average 12,723 documents against 10,129 in the last. The latter includes figures for Sind also. "Had it not been for the exemption from the payment of fees, a sum of Rs. 48,234 would have been realised annually as registration fees. In 1937, the Land Mortgage Banks registered in all 1,006 documents, on which but for the exemption, a sum of Rs. 5,169 would have been realised as registration fees."

PUNJAB GOVT. LOAN CLOSED

For Financing Haveli Project

LAHORE, Aug. 3.

A loan of Rs. 1 crore floated by the Punjab Government with a view to financing the Haveli Project opened at 10 this morning and closed at 12-5 p.m.

The project, it may be recalled, which intends to irrigate large areas near the Jhang District, has been hanging fire for several years and only last year the foundation stone of the barrage which was named after him, was laid by Sir Herbert Emerson, the then Governor of the Punjab.—United Press.

Indore Praja Mandal And Satyagraha

(From Our Correspondent)

INDORE (By Mail).

The Working Committee of the Indore Rajya Praja Mandal met on Friday last at the residence of the President Mr. Bhalerao to consider the question of Satyagraha.

After long discussion it was finally agreed that the question should be submitted before the representative body of the Indore Rajya Praja Mandal.

Meanwhile Mr. Bhalerao the President has declared that the letter sent to the City Praja Mandal was a private letter and the opinion was his personal opinion and it should not be taken as his opinion as President.

The meeting of the representative body will meet on 4th August.

French Indians In Bengal Services

CALCUTTA, August 3.

The Governor of Bengal by a notification has declared that the natives of French Chandernagore, a territory adjacent to British India, shall be eligible to hold non-gazetted civil offices in connection with the affairs of the province of Bengal.—United Press.

VILLAGE WATER SUPPLY

Allotment Of Government Funds

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

Out of a provision of Rs. 10 lakhs made in the current year's budget for Village Water Supply the following amounts have been earmarked for the expenditure mentioned below:—

	Rs.
(1) Piped water supply, Manjri Village	20,000
(2) Grant to the Rural Reconstruction Association, Poona, for carrying out certain village water supply works in the Satara district	15,000
	35,000

The balance of Rs. 9,64,500 has been distributed as follows:—

	Rs.
(1) Central Division	2,72,500
(2) Southern Division	2,18,000
	1,10,000
(for scarcity water supply works in the Bijapur district)	
(3) Northern Division	2,59,500
(4) Reserve with Government	1,04,500
	9,64,500

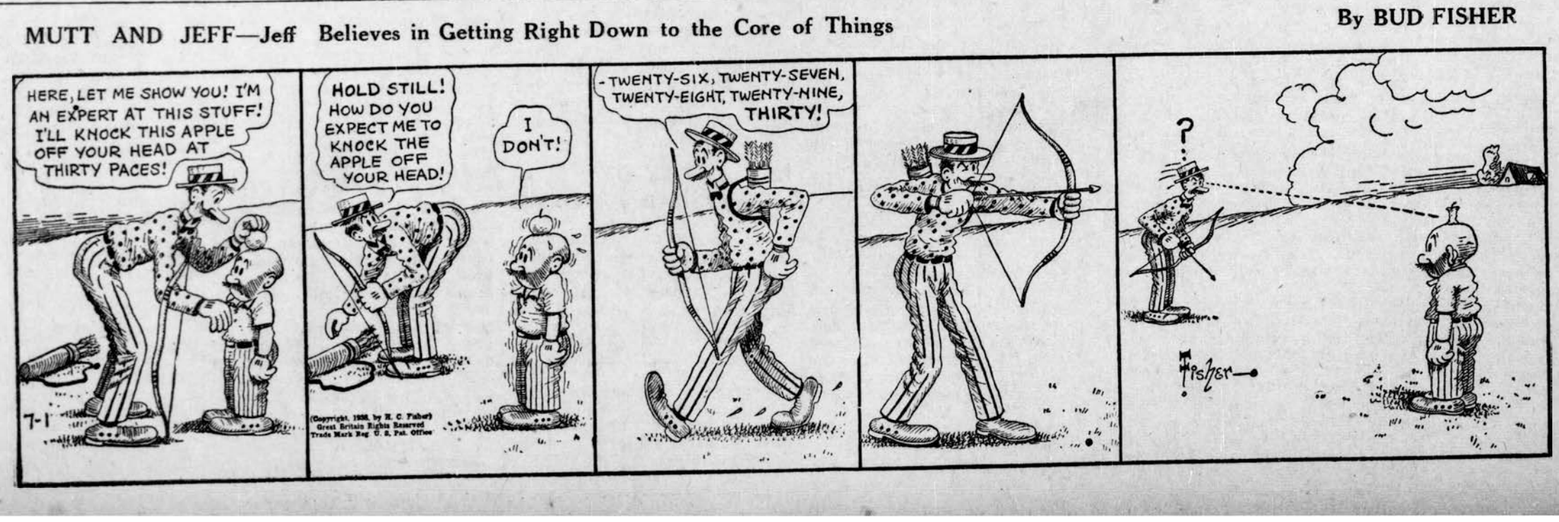
The Commissioners will distribute the allotments mentioned above among the several Districts in their Divisions in accordance with the relative needs of each District.

If any works are entrusted to District Local Boards, the cost of the works will not be paid to the Boards in advance.

The Commissioners have been requested to communicate to Government as soon as possible the distribution of the allotments made by them to the several districts and to see that the total cost (as distinct from the expenditure to be incurred this year) of the works taken up during the current year in their Division, does not exceed the total allotment made to their Division this year, so that if any of the works remain uncompleted by the end of the year, they can be completed by the re-allotment of the amounts surrendered this year, and need not be left to depend on the availability of extra funds next year

MUTT AND JEFF—Jeff Believes in Getting Right Down to the Core of Things

By BUD FISHER


HERE, LET ME SHOW YOU! I'M AN EXPERT AT THIS STUFF! I'LL KNOCK THIS APPLE OFF YOUR HEAD AT THIRTY PACES!
HOLD STILL! HOW DO YOU EXPECT ME TO KNOCK THE APPLE OFF YOUR HEAD!
I DON'T!
-TWENTY-SIX, TWENTY-SEVEN, TWENTY-EIGHT, TWENTY-NINE, THIRTY!
?
7-1
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BiSoDoL

CHARGE-SHEET AGAINST DR. KHARE

(Continued from Page 1.)

pointing out that under Parliamentary conventions when a Premier resigned his colleagues should also resign, he asked for an assurance from them that they would observe this convention and resign with him. On the 20th July, Messrs. Shukla, Mishra and Mehta individually replied to him expressing their inability to resign in the absence of instructions from the Parliamentary Committee or the Working Committee. At noon the same day, Dr. Khare submitted his resignation to the Governor along with the resignations of his two colleagues, Messrs. Gole and Deshmukh. The Governor wanted the resignations of the other three Ministers in pursuance of the convention referred to above. This was some time in the afternoon of the 20th of July, Mr. Shukla and others tried to get in telephonic touch with Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel who was at Ahmedabad, but failed. Two of them then went to Wardha with Thakur Chhedilal, President of the Mahakoshal Provincial Congress Committee, and met Babu Rajendra Prasad and explained the situation to him. They all then saw Mahatma Gandhi at Shevgaon, but he refused to give them any advice in the matter, as he had refused to give any advice to Dr. Khare on previous occasions in respect of the differences amongst the Ministers.

RAJEN BABU'S ADVICE.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, however, advised the Ministers to explain to the Governor their relationship with the Parliamentary Sub-Committee and the Working Committee and to ask for time till the 23rd July and not to tender it, if he insisted on their resignations in spite of their explanation. Babu Rajendra Prasad wrote letters to Dr. Khare, Mr. Gole and Mr. Deshmukh, as also to Mr. Shukla, Mr. Mishra and Mr. Mehta in terms of this advice. He advised Dr. Khare not to precipitate matters and to wait till the meeting of the Working Committee on the 23rd of July. He pointed out that the members of the Parliamentary Sub-Committee would all be at Wardha on the 22nd of July and there was no reason for any precipitate action. He suggested to him to withdraw his resignation or at any rate to ask the Governor to hold it in abeyance.

In his letter to Messrs. Deshmukh and Gole, he advised them also not to precipitate matters and to withdraw their resignations. It was ten o'clock at night when these letters were completed and made over to Thakur Chhedilal to be delivered to the addresseess. A telephonic message was sent by Thakur Chhedilal from Wardha to Dr. Khare at Nagpur that an important communication was being sent to him. This message was received by Dr. Khare in the presence of Messrs. Gole and Deshmukh.

DR. KHARE NOT AT HOME.

On arrival at Nagpur shortly after midnight, Thakur Chhedilal went to the house of Dr. Khare where he met Messrs. Gole and Deshmukh and delivered the letters addressed to them. He could not deliver the letter to Dr. Khare as he was told that Dr. Khare was not in the house. He returned some time later and learnt from Dr. Khare's chauffeur that the Doctor was at home. Thakur Chhedilal waited till about 2 a.m. when a messenger from the Government House came with some communication for Dr. Khare, which was received by Dr. Khare's son. Seeing this, Thakur Chhedilal requested Dr. Khare's son to receive the letter which he had brought from Babu Rajendra Prasad, but he refused to do so. Dr. Khare's son says that he refused to take it as Thakur Chhedilal insisted, upon a receipt.

DISMISSAL AT 5 A.M.

Messrs. Shukla, Mishra and Mehta saw the Governor by appointment about 2 o'clock at night, and explained their reason for refusal to tender their resignation. Thereupon, their services were terminated by the Governor, and they were informed of it at 5 early in the morning on the 21st. A new Ministry was formed by Dr. Khare and the oath of office was taken by such of the Ministers as were available some time in the forenoon of the 21st.

When the members of the Parliamentary Sub-Committee arrived at Wardha on the morning of the 22nd, they came to know of what had happened, and immediately wired to Nagpur requesting Dr. Khare and his new colleagues as also the dismissed Ministers to meet them in the evening at Wardha. Accordingly they came. The President of the Congress had also arrived by then. The President, the Parliamentary Sub-Committee and some of the other members of the Working Committee who had also arrived met Dr. Khare, Messrs. Deshmukh Gole and Thakur Pyarelal and ascertained from them what had happened at Nagpur. The presidents of the Vidarbha and Mahakoshal Provincial Congress Committees were also present.

It was disclosed, at the meeting that Dr. Khare had sent a messenger to Thakur Pyarelal Singh as far back as the 17th to inquire if he was willing to join a new Cabinet. From this, it is clear that after assuring Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel on the 15th that no precipitate action would be taken and that he would keep him informed of developments, Dr Khare had set about looking for persons in place of Pandit Shukla and others.

Thakur Pyarelal Singh wrote to him on the 18th giving his consent to join a new cabinet. Dr. Khare admitted to the Parliamentary Sub-Committee that he met the Governor's secretary on the 19th and informed him of his intention to resign and his readiness to form a new Cabinet.

Dr. Khare did all this without letting his colleagues or the Parliamentary Sub-Committee or the Presidents of the Provincial Congress Committees know anything about his plans. It was only after getting the consent of Thakur Pyarelal Singh that he wrote to Messrs. Shukla, Mehta and Mishra communicating his intention to resign and asking for an assurance that they would also resign. It was also disclosed by Thakur Pyarelal Singh that on the morning of the 22nd before he agreed to take his oath of office, extracts from a letter purporting to have been written by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel were read out to him by Dr. Khare in order to assure him that he was doing nothing wrong in joining Dr. Khare's new Cabinet. The letter is said to have contained directions to the addressee to follow the party leader. As Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel had no recollection of having written such a letter, Dr. Khare, on being questioned, said that in the month of May, such a letter was written to some person in connection with a Municipal Board dispute.

KHARE ADMITS ERROR

When all these facts were brought out in the presence of Dr. Khare and his colleagues, it was pointed out to Dr. Khare that his actions had been unworthy of a person in his position. He and his colleagues were asked if they could see the mischief and the mistake, and, if they did so, what they would do to rectify it. They retired to a separate room for consultation amongst themselves. On their return, Dr. Khare admitted the error and expressed his willingness to resign his Premiership. His colleagues undertook to do likewise. Thakur Pyarelal Singh made a draft which in substance was the same as the letter of resignation sent to the Governor on the 23rd. Dr Khare communicated his decision on the telephone to the Secretary to the Governor before he left for Nagpur at midnight. On the morning of the 23rd July, Dr. Khare sent his letter of resignation to the Governor and informed the Parliamentary Sub-Committee that he had done so.

When the Working Committee met on the 23rd it was felt that Dr. Khare should be invited again to discuss the position, and accordingly he met the Working Committee in the afternoon. It was suggested to him that a special meeting of the party should be called to discuss the situation to consider his resignation of the party leadership and to elect a Leader. He agreed to do so, and issued a notice convening a meeting of the party on the 27th to transact the above business. At the same time, Dr. Khare expressed his intention to stand as a candidate for the leadership.

The president and the members of the Working Committee advised him to give up his intention in his own interest. Dr. Khare was, however, unbending and left no doubt in the mind of the Working Committee that he would stand as a candidate.

VISIT TO MAHATMA.

On the 25th July, Dr. Khare was again invited and once more advised to give up his intention to contest the election. When he still refused, he was advised to see Gandhiji at Shegaon, which he did in company with the President and some members of the Committee. After discussion, he seemed agreeable not to stand for election, and himself wrote out a draft statement. Gandhiji made some corrections and additions. Dr. Khare then hesitated, and he was also advised not to do anything in a hurry, but to consult his friends and let the Working Committee know his final decision by 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the 26th July.

On the 26th July at 3 p.m. Dr. Khare sent a telephonic message stating that he was not agreeable to issuing any statement in terms of the previous night's draft, but that he was sending a reply with Mr. Deshmukh who would reach Wardha about 5-45 p.m. by the Bombay mail. The Working Committee waited till about 7 o'clock, and then finally adopted the resolutions which have been published. Dr. Khare's letter was received about 8 o'clock.

KHARE DID NOT INFORM.

The above narrative of events relating to the crisis explains the facts and circumstances which influenced the decision of the Working Committee. It is clear that even after the Pachmarhi compromise good relations were not maintained among the Ministers. Complaints of breaches of its terms by Dr. Khare were made to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. Some of them appeared to be obvious breaches, but he urged that no precipitate action should be taken and tried to secure a due fulfilment of the compromise. Matters came to a head among the Ministers and two of them, namely, Messrs. Deshmukh and Gole resigned on the 13th July. Dr. Khare did not inform the Parliamentary Sub-Committee of their resignations. On the contrary, on the 15th July, he wrote to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel assuring him that no precipitate action would be taken and that he would keep him informed of developments. After writing this letter on the 15th, he set about looking for new Ministers whom he could get appointed in place of those whom he wanted to get rid of, and sent a messenger to Thakur Pyarelal Singh on the 17th, and this without informing his colleagues or the Parliamentary Sub-Committee. When he had found such persons, he informed the Governor's Secretary of his intention to reshuffle the Cabinet, and wrote to his colleagues on the 19th intimating his intention to resign and asking for assurances that they would do likewise. On the 20th July, he actually resigned.

Until this time he gave no information to the Parliamentary Sub-Committee or to the Working Committee and the only intimation the gave was by a telegram addressed to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel at Bombay on the evening of 20th after his resignation had become accomplished fact. As Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was at Ahmedabad on account of a public engagement which had been widely advertised, he got this telegram only on his return to Bombay on the 21st after the new Ministry had been appointed.

KEPT CONGRESS IN DARK.

The Working Committee had no doubt in its mind that Dr. Khare was anxious to get rid some of his old colleagues with whom he had entered into a compromise at Pachmarhi, and without giving them any intimation, found out substitutes for them and after lulling the Chairman of the Parliamentary Sub-Committee into a sense of security that no precipitate action would be taken and that he would keep him informed of developments, he tried and succeeded in securing the removal of his inconvenient colleagues with the help of the Governor, keeping the Congress authorities all the time in the dark. Dr. Khare also received a requisition from some of the members of the party to convene a meeting of the party, but he took no action on it. He wanted to and did present the Working Committee and the party a ministry of his own choice, from which three of his erstwhile colleagues were excluded—and all this was done in less than two days before the Working Committee meeting. The Working Committee would have failed in its duty if it had refused to take notice of such a conduct and done anything less than it did.—A. P.

A REALLY PLEASANT AND EFFECTIVE ANTISEPTIC MOUTHWASH
Odol

END OF GIRGAUM CONGRESS DISPUTE

(Continued from page 7)

the latter portion of the resolution was out of order, as the Secretaries referred to automatically ceased to hold that office, as the period of their office had long expired.

The President ruled that the portion referred to was in order.

Mr. G. P. Hutheesingh supporting Mr. Masani said that there had been continuous fighting over a very trivial matter. The report, according to him, wanted to eat the cake as also have it. He had perused the report for about three hours and he had come to the conclusion that the same facts could be interpreted in different ways.

Mr. Nariman suggested that the members of the Enquiry Committee and those who were the subject matter of the enquiry like Mr. Patil and Mr. Lele should not be allowed to vote.

Mr. Patil had no objection to that course because that would mean that Messrs. K. F. Nariman M. R. Masani and Mr. Hutheesingh who were the accused as members of the present Executive would also not be allowed to vote.

The President, however, ruled that all members of the B.P.C.C. could vote.

ANOTHER AMENDMENT

Mr. Mulraj Kersondas at this stage moved an amendment to the effect that the B.P.C.C. after reading the report feels that fresh elections to the Girgaum Executive should be held within a fortnight. He felt that this would remove all further troubles and the Congress work could be carried on smoothly. The amendment was ruled out as the amendment did not say what should be done with the report.

Mr. Masani's amendment was put to vote and lost by 14 votes to 7.

The original resolution was carried by a majority of 15 to 8.

FRESH ELECTION

Mr. S. K. Patil moved and Mr. Gunvant Kapadia seconded the following resolution:

"Resolved (a) that the B.P.C.C. suspends the operation of the Rules governing the election of District Councils being Appendix "D" of the Constitution of the B.P.C.C. (Page 21) in so far as the next election of the Council of the Girgaum D.C.C. is concerned and authorises the President of the B.P.C.C. to make rules laying down the procedure for the said election. In the absence of the President the powers vested under this Resolution in the President shall be exercisable by the Vice-President. The President is hereby authorised to appoint a person or persons as the presiding authority to conduct the said election and to lay down the powers to be exercised by the said person or persons.

(b) That the B.P.C.C. directs the Council of the Girgaum D.C.C. to carry out all the directions from time to time issued by the President or the Vice-President or the aforesaid Presiding Authority in the exercise of powers conferred on them by and under this Resolution, and under the Rules referred to in (a) hereinabove."

The resolution was carried.

Mr. Masani wanted to substitute "polling through secret ballot" instead election by "show of hands."

When it was pointed out the President had discretionary powers in the matter and himself preferred the course suggested by Mr. Masani, the amendment was not pressed. The resolution was carried.

Mr. S. K. Patil formally moved the following resolution, before the House adjourned till Thursday:—

"The B.P.C.C. resolves to contest the ensuing general elections to the Bombay Municipal Corporation to be held in 1939 and adopts the following pledge and application form to be signed by the persons who are desirous of standing as candidates on the Congress ticket.

"That a Selection Board composed of the following members be appointed to receive applications and select candidates to be put up on the Congress ticket:

Sjt. Bhulabhai J. Desai, President of the B.P.C.C. (Chairman),
Dr. Rajabali Patel;
Sjt. Velji Lukhamsi Napoo,
Prof. D. R. Gharpure.

The Board is requested to report their selection to the B.P.C.C. not later than the 30th September 1938."

PLEDGE

The application and pledge referred to are as under:—

1. I desire to stand as a candidate on behalf of the Congress from———Ward in the forthcoming general elections that are to be held in January, 1939.

2. I agree to stand from any other Ward that may be allotted to me.

3. I am a member of——District Congress Committee since——.

4. I am a habitual wearer of Khadi and agree to continue to use khadi for my personal apparel.

5. I agree not to contest the general elections if I am not nominated on behalf of the Congress.

6. I agree to abide by the instructions that may be issued by competent authority from time to time to Congress Candidates for the purpose of conducting the elections.

7. I agree to join the Congress Municipal Party that may be formed of Congressmen elected and to abide by the rules of the Party that may be in force from time to time.

8. I agree to abide by the directions that may be issued by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee or other higher authorities of the Congress to Congressmen acting in a representative capacity.

9. I agree to resign my membership of the Corporation if and when I am called upon to do so.

10. I have contested Municipal elections from——Ward with without success in——.

11. I send Rs. 5 as a fee for admitting my application of candidature.

12. I enclose a *sum of Rs. 100 as my preliminary contribution towards the expenses of the election propaganda and agree to share proportionately with other candidates sanctioned election expenditure."

*(The full amount shall be refunded in the event of the signatory to this form not being nominated as a candidate.)

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You may believe you can't have 'B.O.' and yet you may be offending your friends without knowing it. For *anyone* may have Body-Odour. We can't stop perspiring; perspiration is necessary and healthy. But if it is left to clog the pores of the skin it soon leads to Body-Odour, which is offensive to others—particularly in crowded places.

But there is an easy way to safeguard yourself against 'B.O.' Use Lifebuoy Toilet Soap regularly. Its rich lather, with the special antiseptic health element, goes right down into the pores and washes away every trace of stale perspiration and waste matter.

Don't risk having Body-Odour—use Lifebuoy Toilet Soap from to-day and *ensure* your personal freshness!

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Allahabad Conference Organisers' Appeal To Help Arabs In Their Hour Of Trial

ALLAHABAD, (By Mail.)

Moulana Muhammad-al-Faruqi, Maulvi Muhammad Shahid Fakhri, Syed Muzaffar Hussain, Syed Sajjad Zaheer, Mr. A. Rauf Zafril, Dr. Ashraf and other organisers of the Allahabad Palestine Conference have issued the following statement to the Press:—

"Indian Muslims are once again seriously disturbed over the prospects of Arab struggle in Palestine, which is passing through a critical and decisive stage. Protest meetings are being held in various parts of India and the Executive Committee of the All-India Palestine Conference is shortly meeting at Delhi to consider the whole question.

ALLAHABAD CONFERENCE

"About two years ago a representative Muslim gathering composed of members of the Jamiet-ul-Ulema, the Muslim League the Ahrar Party, the Ittihad-i-Millat and the Congress Muslims met in Allahabad at a Conference especilly invited to consider the Palestine issue, and unanimously came to the decision that the Arab struggle in Palestine demanded on the part of the Indian Muslims the immediate and effective adoption of a programme of a strong anti-Imperialist action. With this end in view the Allahabad Conference recommended the triple bycott of British goods of recruitment to the British Indian army and of the Coronation if and when it came about.

"Since then Muslim group have met on numerous occasions and deliberated over the issue. In some cases they have given the impression as if the question of Arab struggle in Palestine was not anti-Imperialistic in character, and it was possible to find out a substitute for a programme of action.

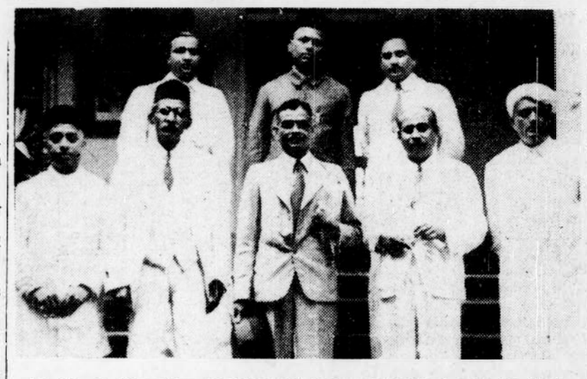
"We submit that these leisurely and short-sighted attempts at solution of the Palestine question are futile and even dangerous. In some cases they betray a light-heartedness which is hardly compatible with the gravity of the issues which faced our brethern in Palestine.

ARABS' PLIGHT

"According to the figures for 1937 supplied to the Press by the Foreign Department of the All India Congress Committee, 109 Arab houses were attacked with bombs and firearms and 44 Arabs were killed and 53 wounded. One hundred and forty-eight Arabs were further killed in regular engagements with the British military forces. Eight hundred and sixteen Arabs were detained under Special Regulations and Ordinances. During the year the British Military Courts tried 38 cases, (all Arabs), and barring six acquittals three were sentenced to death, 13 to life imprisonment and the rest to various terms ranging from 7 years to downwards. Recently the situation has become much worse. Only last week the Secretary of State for Colonies informed the House of Commons that during the fortnight ended July 19, 1938, 77 persons were killed and 247 wounded.

FORM UNITED FRONT

"In face of this fact and the clear and consistent policy of partition and terrorism on the part of the British Imperialism, we submit that the only effective course open for us in India is to form a United Front of all anti-Imperialist elements in our country, over the Palestine issue, and launch a country-wide campaign of boycott of British goods, making a special appeal to the Muslims to carry out the mandate. We the organisers of the Allahabad Conference offer our sincere co-operation in this direction, and affirm our belief that immediate and open struggle on our part alone will help our Arab brethern in Palestine. We also strongly feel that those who dream of avoiding an open breach with the British Imperialism in India do not sufficiently realise the gravity of the situation and are not likely to be helpful to us at this or at a subsequent stage."—United Press.



A Visual Education Society was inaugurated last week in Bombay at a meeting of educationists, held at the New Era School, under the presidentship of Mr. G. K. Jathar, I. E. S., Principal of Elphinstone College (centre of front row).

Scindias Deny Rate War Charge

Walchand Throws Light On Simla Conference: Posers For Moghul Line

BOMBAY, Aug. 3.

Mr. Walchand Hirachand, Chairman of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company Ltd., in the course of a statement issued through the "United Press" says:

With reference to the charge levelled against the Scindia Company in the statement issued by Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co., that it was the Scindia Company that initiated the rate war, I have to point out that not only is it absolutely untrue, but it is positively misleading, if not mischievous. It was the Turner Morrisons themselves in the statement issued by them on the 1st December 1937, i.e., even before the Scindia had actually berthed its steamers, stated in unmistakable language that:

"at a recent meeting of the Directors of the Turner Morrison and Co., it was decided to enter into a rate war."

Mr. French, M.L.A. connected with the Mogul Line in a statement says:—

"We are determined to carry on this rate war since we can't help it and we will carry it with all our resources".

It was evidently in pursuance of this step that the rate war was carried on by the Mogul Line in the last Haj Season and it was with a view to consider how to put an end to that rate war that the recent conference was convened by the Government of India at Simla.

SIMLA CONFERENCE

Further Messrs. Turner Morrison and Company attempted to cloud the real issue which led the Government of India to call the conference by stating that they were eager to discuss questions which had any adverse effect on the pilgrims themselves. The Government of India had invited the Lines to send their "authorised" representatives to discuss the problem as to how to put an end to the rate war and to work the trade in peace. Such questions as the consideration of "upcountry bookings", as mentioned by the representatives of Messrs. Turner Morrison at the conference, were not the matters for the discussion of which the representatives of the Companies were invited by the Government of India. The letter written by the Government of India had made it clear that it was the rate war which was under their consideration and it was for putting an end to that rate war that they had invited the representatives of the shipping companies for a discussion.

LAME DEFENCE

It is, therefore, a very lame defence which Messrs. Turner Morrison and Co., now attempt to put up for the attitude of "no part in the discussion, have come merely to watch and hear" which they took up at the conference.

Are the representatives of the Mogul Line, who attended the conference, prepared to deny the fact that when the Commerce Member enquired of them whether they had any authority to speak on behalf of the Board, they did say that they had no such authority, but they had come to find out and take back something to the Board? Did not the Commerce Member then observe that if they were simply there to watch and not to discuss, what discussion there could be and consequently there was no use wasting time as they had no authority to discuss? Are they prepared to deny that the Commerce Member did tell them that as they were not authorised to discuss anything they ought to have made that position clear in the beginning as it was quite unfair to ask the other side alone to place its cards on the table? Let the representatives of the Mogul Line deny these facts if they can.

I have stated the whole case in the interview which was given by me at Simla and I will now leave the public to judge as to how far the representatives of the Mogul Line responded to the request of the Government of India for a round table discussion of the problem to put an end to the rate war in the Haj trade started by them.

Master Krishan K. Khanna, aged only 13, has been selected by Government of India from India and Burma for the award of Rudyard Kipling Scholarship, given by the Council of the Rudyard Kipling Memorial Fund. The young boy will study at the Imperial Service College, Windsor. He is the son of Dr. K. C. Khanna, M.A. Ph.D., Inspector of Schools, Multan.

EX-KAKORI PRISONER MEETS MR. JINNAH

Demand For Release Of Politicals In League Provinces: Jinnah's Assurance

NEW DELHI, Aug. 2.

Mr. Rajkumar Sinha, an ex-Kakori Conspiracy Case prisoner, interviewed Mr. M.A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, and Maulana Shaukat Ali, a prominent member of the League, in connection with the release of political prisoners of Bengal and the Punjab where the leaders of the respective Ministry have chosen to be loyal to the Muslim League.

Mr. Jinnah expressed his sympathy and concern for the political prisoners.

His attention being drawn to the declaration made some time back in Lucknow that the Muslim League was an anti-imperialist body aiming at complete independence and the reluctance on the part of some League followers to release prisoners convicted for the cause of anti-imperialism, Mr. Jinnah assured that he would do what lay in his power in this connection.

Maulana Shaukat Ali said that having had the bitter experience of jail life for years together nobody would be more pleased than himself if the political prisoners were let off.

Mr. Jinnan and Maulana Shaukat Ali will shortly be in Simla in connection with the Central Assembly session, when it is expected that they would talk to Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, the Punjab Premier, about the release of Punjab political prisoners.—United Press.

Bombay Port Trust Sanctions Lease Proposals

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The Secretary, Bombay Port Trust, writes:—

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on Tuesday, the Board sanctioned an estimated expenditure of Rs. 84,327 for constructing new quarters for cranemen on the site of the old Hamallage Office. The site of the old quarters will be utilised for development of the Ferry Wharf.

The number of lease proposals which were sanctioned included those to the Krupp Indian Trading Co., Ltd. Messrs. Kantawalla Nanavati and Co., the Standard-Vacuum Oil Co., The Havero Trading Co., Ltd., and Hindustan Vanaspati Manufacturing Co.

CANE INDUSTRY IN U. P.

Bihar Officer On Study Tour

UNAO, Aug. 1.

Mr. Sadashiva Prasad, Special Cane Development Officer of the Bihar Government who is touring U. P. to study various aspects of the cane industry and what the Government was doing to improve it complimented Mr. Vishnu Sahai, Cane Commissioner, U. P., and paid a tribute to the U. P. Government for what it was doing to improve the condition of the agriculturists in those areas. He entertained a bright hope for the future of co-operative marketing and said that he found that all the various departments are working hand in hand for general improvement. He wished that in other provinces it was the case. He specially remarked the huge organised co-operative marketing which was perhaps only of its kind in India on such a large scale. The U. P. Government had done good work in improving both the tonnage and the 'sucrose content' of cane. U. P., he hoped, would show considerable improvement in cane industry in near future.—A.P.

ENGLISH MAILS MAY ARRIVE LATE IN CITY

The English Mails may arrive late in Bombay for some little time to come, it is learnt.

The delay occurs at Marseilles, where the workers have announced their refusal to work overtime or at night.

In consequence the loading of mails from the train which arrives at Marseilles at 10-30 p.m. cannot begin before 1 a.m., which results in the late departure of the mail steamers from Marseilles.

It is understood that there is little prospect of an early settlement of the dispute with the workers, and it seems likely that for some little time the mail steamers will arrive late at Bombay.

According to the latest advices this week's mail steamer, s.s. 'Chitral,' is due to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday, August 5. —A. P.

Zaffrullah Resumes Charge Of His Office

SIMLA, Aug. 3.

The Hon. Sir Muhammad Zafrullah Khan, Member of the Executive Council of the Governor-General of India, on the termination of the Special Duty, on which he was deputed in May, resumed charge of his office yesterday afternoon, announces a Government of India Gazette Extraordinary.—A.P.

Good News For Mothers

The food of five royal babies, the famous infant food Glaxo, is now within the reach of all.

Even if milk is not actually unclean, only feeding upon it can prove whether it contains the life and health giving vitamins, for milk has been watered by an unscrupulous vendor is not only probably extremely dirty, but deficient in vitamins. It is not generally known that a deficiency of Vitamin A in milk, if milk be the only diet on which a baby is fed, may cause a serious eye infection and subsequently blindness.

The problem which confronts the mother as to how she is going to feed her baby is answered if she has an adequate supply of breast milk, for breast milk, the food which nature intended for every infant, is best milk. But how many mothers can feed their babies on the breast alone? What then is the alternative if breast milk is absent or inadequate, for a supplementary food becomes necessary? The answer is Glaxo, and a tin of this food upon which are being fed the babies of five royal households, is now available to all, even those of the most modest incomes at a price of 10 annas per tin. This contains sufficient to feed a newborn baby for nine days if used as the sole food, or for eighteen days if given in turn with the breast, that is to say, three feeds of Glaxo and three of the breast alternatively each day. Moreover, the tin contains a measure for the amount of Glaxo and water to be used, and a leaflet printed in .....(whatever the language the translation is in) which gives the mother detailed instructions as to how the feed should be made up. It also offers a baby book printed in.....and giving full information, which, of course, cannot be included in a leaflet, for the rearing of a baby. This book costs but 2 annas which includes postage.

Glaxo contains all the health-giving vitamins and, during the last thirty years, has been constantly brought up-to-date in keeping, with medical teaching. The makers guarantee that the ½-lb. 'popular' size of tin contains precisely the same quality of food as the larger ½-lb., 1-lb. and 2-lb. tins.

BOMBAY TO LONDON AND BACK BY BIKE

Indian Youth Who Left India In 1933 Returns After Many Adventures

Kishorsingh V. Thakkar, an adventurous youth, aged 22, who started from "China Baug", Bombay, on 1st March, 1933, on a world tour on bicycle with two fellow-cyclists, returned to India a month ago after "doing' Afghanistan, Iraq, Persia, Turkey, Europe, Great Britain, Japan, China and Burma. He is now in Baroda and will be reaching Bombay in a few days.

KISHORSINGH V. THAKKAR.

His tour, according to reports published in the London press, was full of adventures. He was attacked with cholera in Persia. Near Teheran, his cycle broke down and he had to carry it on his back for 50 miles. "Those fifty miles were like 50,000 to me," he says. In Japan he took a course in Aviation, getting a "B" licence.

DON'T TOLERATE DECEPTION

Warning Against Imitation Flags On Four-Anna Taxis

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

In another notification to public, the Gen. Secretary of the B. T. D. Union states that the Union is resolved not to tolerate any kind of deception on the part of any of its members and that strictest discipline is being enforced.

Yesterday all those who were still putting up old flags of the Union and who had imitation flags, were dealt with. Those who were not members of the Union but wanted to take advantage of the old flags were either required to be members or to give up the flag.

The public are warned that any car that has either no flag or an old one is unrecognised by the Union. Some taxi drivers put up imitation flags bearing the following letters: "B.T.O. Public". T.I. K.J.N. "C.J.K." These taxis are not controlled by the Union. Therefore, the public should use only those cars which bear distinctly the following letters:—

"B.T.D. Union", i.e., Bombay Taxi Drivers' Union on one side and the serial number of the car on the other.

Schedule cards are available at annas two at the office of the Union at Gustad Chambers, Pherozesha Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay.

Security Demand From "Azad"

NEW DELHI, Aug. 2.

The local Government have demanded a security of Rs. 1,000 from the "Azad," the organ of the local Muslim League, for publication of some alleged objectionable articles regarding the Fatehpuri Mosques.—United Press.

"INDIA NOT TO PARTICIPATE IN IMPERIALIST WAR"

Resolution Passed On Tilak Anniversary Day At Parel

Under the auspices of the "F" Ward Congress Committee, the Congress Socialist Party and the Bombay Presidency Trade Union Congress, a meeting was held at the Thackersey Hall on Monday evening, to observe the anti-war day and to celebrate the anniversary of Lokamanya Tilak.

Mr. Jinabhai Joshi presided, and Messrs S. A. Dange, S. V. Deshpande, Patkar, Nimbkar and Khedgikar addressed the gathering.

The speakers paid tributes to the services rendered by Tilak to the cause of Indian Freedom. They also drew pointed attention to the war danger under which the whole world was living today and stressed the need for avoiding all war. A resolution recording India's determination not to participate in any imperialist war was passed at the meeting.

Water Supply In Cuttack

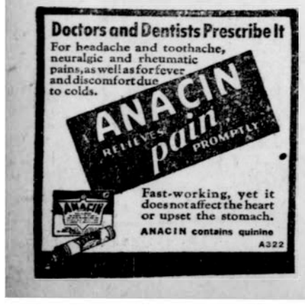
CUTTACK, August 2.

It is understood that in reply to the letter of Mr. Bhagirathi Mahapatra, Chairman of the Cuttack Municipality, Mahatma Gandhi has suggested the name of Mr. Ramdas Gulati for preparing a water supply and drainage scheme for the town of Cuttack.

It is further understood that the Municipality will raise a loan, if necessary, for the purpose.

FOR HARIJANS

For the present, the Municipality has decided to open some tube wells in the Harijan quarters of the town with a reservoir to preserve water for the use of the residents of the locality. Another well will be opened in the compound of the municipal hospital for the use of the public and patients.—United Press.


Doctors and Dentists Prescribe It
For headache and toothache, neuralgic and rheumatic pains, as well as for fever and discomfort due to colds.
ANACIN
RELIEVES pain PROMPTLY
Fast-working, yet it does not affect the heart or upset the stomach.
ANACIN contains quinine
A322

INQUIRY INTO BANNU RAID?

PESHAWAR, August 3.

The appointment of a committee to enquire into the Bannu raid is considered almost certain in political circles here.

Interviewed on his return from Bannu, Diwan Bhanjuram Gandhi said that the situation there was under control and the panic had subsided. He, however, added that on July 29 about 200 tribesmen mobilised in Latambar at a distance of 20 miles from Bannu. They started felling trees right across the Kohat-Bannu Road. About thirty shots were fired by them, presumably into the air. It had not been ascertained whether they indulged in this nocturnal firing in the tribal area or in the settled territory.

Diwan Bhanjuram confidently asserted that no fear need be entertained of another raid from that quarter.—United Press.

RAJNANDGAON MILLS STRIKE SETTLEMENT

BOMBAY, Aug. 3.

According to information received here from Rajnandgaon, the strike in the Rajnandgaon mills has been amicably settled at the intervention of Messrs. Pyarelal Singh and Mohanlal Bakliwala, Congress members of the C. P. and Berar Legislative Assembly and Mr. Jha, President of the Drug Congress Committee.

The managements are reported to have agreed to submit their final reply about the grievances of the workers shortly and assured Mr R. S. Ruikar that they are not hostile to the Trade Union, but on the other hand welcome it.

A mass meeting of workers has accepted a proposal to give the management one month's time to consider the workers' grievances.

Mr. Ruikar will visit Calcutta in the middle of August and acquaint the authorities of the Shaw Wallace and Co., with the workers' view point.

The strike which involved 3,000 workers, lasted for one week.—United Press.

Late Pt. Atmaramiee

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, August 1.

A crowded public meeting of the citizens of Baroda was held on Sunday in the Nyayamandir Hall to pass a condolence resolution on the demise of Pandit Atmaramjee, Dewan Sir V. T. Krishnamachari presiding.

A Committee has been appointed to raise funds for a suitable memorial with Mr. S. V. Mukerjea as Chairman and Mr. L. M. Doctor as Secretary.

THE LIVING CORPSE

In the "Star" studio great excitement reigned. This was nothing new, for in film studios this atmosphere was the usual thing. But on this winter's day the air was absolutely loaded with excitement. In fact, they were just going to take the last scenes of the super-talkie "Flowers from Nice," a really dramatic scene and difficult to act.

Outside the studio there was a thick fog. It was a very gloomy day. The members of the cast arrived wet and complaining at the dressing-rooms The stars, although they had been brought in magnificent cars, were also cold and shivering. Nobody could stand up to a fog like this.

On the stroke of 9 a.m., the famous producer John Janson reached his studio. His temper was several degrees below zero. He felt a bad cold coming on; his nose already greatly resembled in colour the red lights at the emergency exits "Where is Madama La Mara?" he testily asked his assistant. "Has our leading lady gone off on some other stunt? She's beginning to give herself airs like the great American stars."

Assistants ran to the dressing room and shortly returned with the star of the "Star" studios. Madame La Mara was dressed as a flower seller; her work for the day was to die from a revolver shot.

"It's good thing," she said to the producer, "that I end my life today by a shot, for I feel half dead. I've caught a frightful cold and I've been coughing all night. Please, hurry up, John. I want to go home and to bed as soon as possible."

"Ready," shouted the assistant. And the actors took their places. Ten minutes later the producer gave the signal for absolute silence in the studio, for every noise is recorded on the sound-strip.

With a dramatic air the juvenile lead William Pont turned towards La Mara. "You have deceived me," said he, "you have given your flowers to this good-for-nothing. What have you got to say for yourself?"

"Atishoo. . ." The producer Janson sneezed; he couldn't help it. But to sneeze during the taking of a picture is disastrous. The scene must be taken again. The second time every thing went all right. The scene was nearing its tragic end. La Mara, hit by a pistol shot (blank cartridge) fell dead at Pont's feet, and Pont prepared to make his speech near the corpse. He knelt down. "Darling," he whispered, "I did not mean to hurt you."

A dry cough broke the silence. The corpse on the floor is shaking in an effort to keep back a fit of coughing. The sound-mixer, absolutely besides himself, left his box. "Mr. Janson," he said, "this fit of coughing has spoilt the whole reel. We shall have to start all over again. In those contracts that you get your stars to sign, you stipulate how much they must weigh, whether they are allowed to drive a car and fly an aeroplane, but you don't insist that they should always have a tube of quinine pills with them. If they only took them regularly, this sort of thing couldn't happen."

The Management of the 'Star' studio has taken its operator's good advice and has profited by it accordingly.

NEW HOPE FOR FEVER SUFFERERS

During or after a fever attack your digestion is so weak that even the thought of food turns you sick.

Yet your exhausted body needs abundant nourishment to restore your nerve and muscle tissues, which have been wasted away by the fever poisons.

In Horlicks doctors have found a food that can be easily digested, that stimulates your jaded appetite, and that pours quick new strength into your exhausted body. Convalescence is shortened, soon you're full of vitality.

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OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from Page 6).

fail to notice that the same phrase was again being uttered as a threat. The crucial moment in the discussions was reached when the German Abassador—and all Berlin—waited to see whether the British Foreign Secretary would yield to this threat or would declare firmly that in the event of such steps being taken the German Government would find itself faced with the absolute certainty of swift and humiliating defeat at the hands of the Allied Democratic Powers. Lord Halifax, of course, made no such declaration. As was to be expected, he chose the course of capitulation. And the British Government has been engaged for some time in making the Czechoslovakian Government go slow It has been urging the utmost delay and the maximum possible haggling in France, for fear that the Germans would attack as soon as the final draft of the Nationality Statute could be supposed to give them a "causus belli"

French Refusal

Immediately after his talk with the German Ambassador, Lord Halifax proposed to M. Daladier that the British and French Government should jointly take over the control of the negotiations between the Henlein Party and the Prague Government and conduct the negotiations in such a manner as to avert the outbreak of war. The French Government, which knew, like everybody else, that the German Government's plan was to make the "averting of the outbreak of war" conditional solely on an absolute submission to its demand, refused. The refusal was, however, cloaked with the statement that such flagrant intervention in the affairs of Czechoslovakia would be very difficult to square with the alleged British attitude towards Spain. an attitude that the French Government was already having a great deal of difficulty in explaining to the inhabitants of Toulouse, Bordeaux and other French towns within easy reach of the German forces beyond the Spanish border.

It was at this point that there appeared a vital beginning of a real split between the British and the French Government, a split of which there has not been a whisper printed in any newspaper, a split which has been the central objective of Nazi diplomacy For the British Government took this opportunity to inform the French that if they refused to yield to the British insistence on intervention in Czechoslovakia, then in the view of the British Government, "closer co-operation with the French Government particularly along the lines of the military conversations of April last would be rendered impossible.

Why Runciman Goes To Prague

The French pointed out, in reply to this threat, that it will be very difficult for a French Government, even if it desired to do so, to justify before French public opinion the refusal to intervene in Spain on behalf of a hard-pressed democratic force with an agreement to intervene in Czechoslovakia for the purpose of relieving the Nazi Dictator from an awkward and inferior position The British Government then stated that whether the French were willing or not, the British Government would take "drastic measures" in Prague to convince the Czechs of the desirability of yielding still further to the Nazi demand. It is to carry out this policy that Lord Runciman has now been sent to the Czech capital.

Hore-Belisha's Visit

I am also in a position to throw some light on the somewhat mysterious visit to Paris last week of Mr. Hore-Belisha, a visit that has been hushed up by the British Press as far as possible. One of Hitler's proposals for Czechoslovakia is that the country should be broken up and "neutralised" like Switzerland or Belgium. The object of this measure is, of course, to compel Czechoslovakia to break up her pact with France and the Soviet Union. The majority of the French General Staff are, however, opposed to all plans for the so-called neutralisation of Czechoslovakia. For, as a result of such neutralisation the Franco-Soviet Pact would be virtually broken up and a situation would be produced in which the Western Powers would be faced—without perhaps the possibility of Russian aid—with an enormously superior German and Italian attacking strength, heavily reinforced by the magnificent products of the Czechs arms factories. It was this attitude of the French General Staff which was the real reason for Mr. Hore-Belisha's visit to Paris The visit provided some rich comedy in Paris and some hearty laughs for the French General Staff.

The whole point and purpose of Mr. Belisha's little trip was to approach from a new angle the problem of breaking up the links between France, Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union. Rather unfortunately for him, he chose as his line of attack the "argument" that British Military forces are so tremendous and so efficient that it is possible and even desirable for the French now to disregard the Russians altogether. At the same time, Mr. Hore-Belisha, again unfortunately for him, put in some anti-Soviet propaganda saying that the Red Army was no good and could not be depended upon to help France and so on and on.

This last point about the alleged deterioration of the Soviet Army was one of those made by Mr. Chamberlain in his interview with the American correspondents which brought him into so much trouble later. It appears that Mr. Belisha was persuaded to use it in Paris because it is a story which certain people in the French Embassy in London are very fond of spreading around. That is why Mr. Belisha thought that it would be the right thing to say in Paris. Unfortunately for him, however, the French General Staff had no need to accept its information as to the quality of the Red Army from such second-hand and untrustworthy sources. It has its own direct reports from the Soviet Union and collates them with reports received from elsewhere, particularly from countries bordering on the U. S. S. R. and from Holland. Hence, the French General Staff was very well provided indeed with the facts and demonstrated with chapter and verse to the British War Minister that the people who had been telling him that the Russian Army was no good had merely been pulling his legs. As for the mighty strength of the British forces, the French General Staff, like everybody else in the world, had read about the Sandys case and the frantic efforts made by the British Government to hush up any disclosures of its own incompetence and inefficiency. Fortunately the Official Secrets Act does not yet operate against Frenchmen, so they were able to ask the British War Minister a number of questions which not only betrayed the boast about the strength of the British army but persuaded Mr. Belisha that the less he said about the subject the better it would be for all concerned

Preparing For Civil War In France

While I am on this subject I may also mention that the far-seeing Nazis are already beginning to prepare for a civil war in France on the now familiar lines. During the past few months a large amount of evidence has been collected which shows that they have been busily attempting to "organise" "minorities" within the borders of the French Republic itself. The latest document on the subject is an official party bulletin issued by the Sudeten German Party on July 12th which is devoted to a long proclamation of solidarity with the "National Minorities" of France and more especially with the Bretons.

"For some months past", reports the bulletin, which appears to know what is going on everywhere, "there have been appearing overnight in the Breton towns and villages big inscriptions on the walls demanding Brittany for the Bretons or a Free and Neutral Brittany. These last words show that the Bretons are disinclined to join in a new war for the purpose of maintaining any 'status quo'." The Bulletin proceeds with a long and highly agitational account of the so-called sufferings of the Breton patriots, described in language curiously identical with the stories circulated by Dr. Goebbels on the subject of the sufferings of the Germans in Sudeten land. "Since the creation of the equally Celtic Irish Free State," the Breton writer continues, "the National consciousness of the Breton people has been awakened throughout the widest circles of the people."

The account lists one or two of the alleged "demands" of the Bretons, and concludes with a somewhat sinister suggestion that the Bretons and the Alsatians must stand together.

With this kind of propaganda being circulated at enormous expense in Brittany itself, and used as on this occasion to strengthen similar progaganda is Sudeten land, it is not surprising that the French regard with some scepticism the suggestions made to them from London that the Sudeten problem can be solved with a little "more good-will" on the side of the Czechs, and that Hitler has no really aggressive intentions, particularly not in Western Europe.

HUNT FOR TYPHOID CARRIERS

Virulence Of Disease In City Checked

BOMBAY, Friday.

While there has been no improvement in typhoid attacks in Bombay city, infection has been brought under control by the Health Department of the Bombay Municipality, according to Dr. Mhatre, Executive Health officer. "The spread of typhoid", he said, "has been definitely checked, though in spite of vigilant efforts, it has not been possible to root out the evil."

Now that the public have awakened to the seriousness of the situation, prompt measures which the Health Department take will check the further spread of the disease. But until it is definitely found out through what medium the germ infects a complete rooting out of the evil is bound to be difficult.

HUNT FOR CARRIER

According to medical authorities the typhoid organisms as soon as they enter the body begin to grow and, after a period of incubation mature into the bacilli and in a week the person attacked is completely infected. Unlike many others the typhoid germ is not capable of being carried through atmosphere. They need a more tangible medium and the efforts so far made, said Col. Sokhey of the Haffkine Institute, have been to spot out this medium, which is technically called the "carrier".

A person who has suffered from typhoid, albiet he is himself immune from attack ordinarily for life will invariably carry germs. Investigations in this line have not been thorough or comprehensive, because such persons do not lend the necessary co-operation to the authorities. Both Col. Sokey, who has been relentlessly investigating this aspect of the disease, and Dr. Mhatre, of the Bombay Municipality, voiced the same sentiment regarding the difficulty of getting to examine this category of carriers. And Dr. Mhatre was of the opinion that cases of infection should be mainly through such carriers. The desirability of persons, who are in the convalescent stage and in some cases even later, observing a certain amount of isolation, was emphasised by Dr. Mhatre who believed this would result in the elimination of infection.—A. P.

PRINCE OF WALES MUSEUM

Handbook Of Indian Art Collection

The Handbook to the Indian Art Collection is a welcome addition to the Prince of Wales Museum publications. The various collections illustrating industrial and fine arts of the country have been discussed under separate heading in fifteen chapters. Students and laymen will be able to understand the collection better with the historical and technical knowledge which this book imparts.

The chapters on the Ajanta Frescoes and Miniature Paintings deal with the history and development of Indian painting. The subject of Mughal painting from the day of its inception to the eighteenth century will help the reader to enrich his knowledge of the development of Indian painting during one of the most glorious periods in the history of Indian art.

The other chapters on ivory, woodwork, gold, silver, iron wares, etc., narrate in concise form the process of manufacture, the centres of manufacture, and the important exhibits in the Museum pertaining to these branches of art.

In olden times there were very few countries in the world which could vie with India in the production of a rich variety of arms and musical instruments. The Museum possesses several historical arms of the Mughal period. The musical instruments from almost all the Provinces have found a place in this collection. Arms and musical instruments have been described in two chapters.

An interesting feature of this book is the excellent quality of illustrations, in the selection of which due attention has been paid to the aesthetic qualities of the objects. If nothing else, these illustrations alone will attract the attention of readers and persuade them to study the history of the objects, which, as said before, is lucidly stated in a concise manner.

A theft of Rs. 10,000 from the office safe of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company in Rangoon was committed last night.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Aug 3

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES	
3 1/2 per cent paper	99/5
4 per cent 1960/70	113
5 per cent 1945/55	118/3
BANKS	
Bank of Baroda	115
Bank of Hindusthan	32/14
Bank of India	140/8
Central Bank	31/8
Imperial Bank F P	1552/8
Imperial Bank P P	383/2
Indian Overseas Bank	43/8
Reserve Bank	117/8
Union Bank	5/7
TEXTILES	
Ahmd New Textiles	930
Ambica	228/12
Arun	250
Arvind	1065
Bharatkhand	2720
Bombay Dyeing	950
Buckingham and Carnatics	198
Central India	270
Century	307/8
Colaba	180
Delhi Cloth and Gen Mills	355
Elgin	212/8
Gokak	173/12
Hukumchand	195
Indore	57/8
Jubilee	210
Khatau Makanji	125
Kohinoor	305
Laxmi Cotton	472/8
Madhusudan	200
Marsden	110
Morarji	141/14
Mysore	98/12
Nandlal Bhandari	91
New Great	242/8
Raipur	630/10
Rajnagar	285
Sajjan	97/8
Sholapur	2110
Simplex	93/2
Swadeshi	240
Vishnu	1165
HYDRO ELECTRICS	
Andhra Valley ord	1465
Tata Hydro ord	152/13
Tata Power ord	1380
ELECTRICS	
Ahmedabad Electrics	136/14
Ajmer Electrics	12/14
Bombay Suburban	142/8
Bombay Tram	117/8
Surat Electrics	172/8
MISCELLANEOUS	
Air Services of India	6N
Alcock Ashdown	317/8
Associated Cements	117/12
Belapur	165/10
Bombay Burma New	182/8
Bombay Burma Old	542/8
Bombay Steam	226/4
Bombay Telephone	85/12
Br B Petrol	3/10
Burma Corporation	7
Dalmia Cement	10/4
Indian Bleaching	135
Industrial Investment Tr	40/4
Indian Radio Ord	405
Indian Radio defd.	502/8
Indian Copper	2/8
Indian Iron	33/4

Tenders For Treasury Bills

Tenders for Rs. One crore and fifty lacs of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 2nd August 1938. Total amount offered was Rs. 2,73,00,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-13-6 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-13-3 allotted approximately 12 per cent. Total amount accepted was Rs. 1,50,00,000, the average rate of accepted tenders being Re. 0-10-1 per cent per annum.

Tenders for Rs. 1,50,00,000 of three months' Government of India Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday, the 9th August 1938. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday, the 12th August 1938. Other conditions are as usual.

During the week ended 29th July 1938, Government of India Treasury Bills for Rs. 1,68,50,000 were sold in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Au. 3.

Wheat	11,563 cwts.
Linseed	3,451 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	89 cwts.
Gingellyseed	819 cwts.
Groundnuts	3,702 cwts.
Castorseed	224 cwts.
Rice	2,653 cwts.
Cottonseed	3,148 cwts.
Mowraseed	170 cwts.
Gram	522 cwts.
Joowar	4 342 cwts.
Barley	47 cwts.
Bajree	1,592 cwts.
Indian Sugar	2,545 cwts.

LONDON SEEDS

London, Aug 2

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton	
August sellers	11-8-9
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton	
August sellers	12-6-3
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton	
August sellers	12-16-3
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f. ton	
Aug Sept sellers	11-12-6
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton	
Aug Sept sellers	11-5-0

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, Aug 2

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality	6 1/8
Mysore Sugar	23/8
Port Canning	67
Premier Construction	71/8
Rohtas Industries	23/10
Scindia Steam	20/8
Shivrajpur	46/8
Tata Oil	31/8
Tata Steel ordy	278/8
Tata Steel defd	1325
JUTES	
Birla Jute	15
Howrah	48/3
Hukumchand	6/12
Kamarhatty	456
Kanknarrah	352
Lawrence	370
Reliance	61/12

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Aug 2

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
American Power and Light 6 p.c. Pfd	32
American Forn Power Common	5
American Forn Power Gold D 5 p.c.	58
American Forn Power 7 p.c. Pfd	20
Electric Bond Common	8
Electric Bond 5 per cent Pfd	51
Columbia Gas and Elec	7
United Corporation	3
American Tel and Tel	141
Sun Life of Canada	527
Western Union Telg	31 1/2
Canadian Pacific Railway	7
Great North Pfd Railway	23
New York Central Railway	19 1/4
Southern Pacific Railway	20
Texas Corporation	46 3/4
Int Tel and Tel 4 1/2 p.c. 1952	73
United States Steel	60
Bethelehem Steel	59 1/2
Bethlehem Steel 7 per cent Pfd	97
Republic Steel	19
Anaconda Copper Mining	36 1/4
Int Nickel of Canada	50 1/2
General Motors	43 3/4
General Electric	41 3/4
Aviation Corporation	4
Union Carbide	82 1/2
Consolidated Oil	10 1/2
Socony Oil	15
Chase National Bank	32
National City Bank	26
Houdaille Hershey 2 1/2 per cent	29
Schenley Distillers dol 5 1/2 p.c.	75
Gillette Safety 5 per cent Pfd	58

Turnover 8,25,000 shares. Consolidation at or near this level.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Aug 2

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£72 1/2
Indian stock 3 per cent 1948	£81 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£94 1/2
Indian stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£112 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£75 5/8
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£103 5/8
War loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£102 5/8
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£114 1/8
Victory Bonds	£112 1/2
Chartered Bank of I A and China	£12 1/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London reg	£88
National Bank of India	£39 1/2
P and O Banking Corporation	£8 1/8

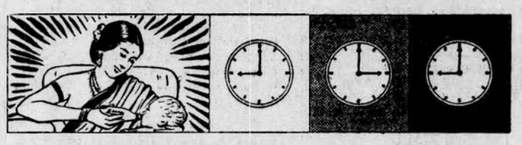
LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Aug 2

T T London on:	
New York	4.90.56
Paris	178.18
Berlin	12.22 3/4
Madrid	100.00
Montreal	4.92 1/4
Amsterdam	8.95 15/16
Brussels	29.00
Milan	93.22
Berne	21.44 1/4

A TIN OF GLAXO NOW FOR ANNAS 10

Feed baby at the breast at times shown above.



Feed baby on Glaxo at times shown above.

Mothers, Give Your Baby at least 3 Feeds of Glaxo a Day.

This is the actual size of the tin.

Almost every mother can now afford to feed her baby on the world's most famous and safest substitute for her own milk. Nature intended every baby to be breast fed, but if breast milk is absent or inadequate, feed your baby on Glaxo, as a whole food if breast milk is absent or at least 3 times a day if it is inadequate, at the times indicated above.

The new 'Popular' size tin contains a quarter of a pound of Glaxo and as a whole food will feed a new-born baby for 9 days or for 18 in turn with the breast. Full instructions, printed in the English language are contained in the tin, and for 2 annas we will send you a Baby Book printed in the same language.

Buy a 'Popular' size 1|4-lb. tin of Glaxo to-day and remember Glaxo safeguards your baby against typhoid and cholera and the milk-borne diseases, and builds firm flesh, sound teeth, a strong constitution and happy disposition. It is due to your baby to give him Glaxo. Ask your Doctor.

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P.O.B. 108 MADRAS. P.O.B. 244 LAHORE.

LATEST

Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON THREE POINTS DOWN

Further Appreciation Of Dollar

LOWER CROP ESTIMATES IN WHEAT

BOMBAY, Aug. 3.

NEW YORK COTTON

The cotton continued quiet and featureless as traders are awaiting Bureau report. After early decline on realisation, prices somewhat improved on unfavourable weather report.

BULLION.

London silver lost 1/8d. but gold presented firmness and showed a rise of 4 1/2d.

Silver market in Bombay was active on scattered buying and bear covering, but later prices receded on quieter foreign cables.

Gold displayed considerable activity prompted by rise in dollar and encouraging London cables.

WHEAT.

The sentiment in Liverpool and Chicago wheat improved on bullish crop estimates which induced short covering.

The trading in Bombay was quiet and colourless.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1938

New York, Aug. 3.

Previous closing	8.49
To-day's opening	8.47
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing	8.46
Difference	—.03

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1938

Liverpool, Aug. 3.

Previous closing	4.74
To-day's opening	4.75
Difference	+.01
To-day's closing	4.77
Difference	+.03

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August	Rs. 149-8
April May 1939	Rs. 164-0

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Aug. 3.

The New York cotton continued quiet and featureless in absence of any incentives with traders awaiting Bureau report.

The trading in October began at 8.47 i.e. two points lower than the last close. Prices declined on lower Liverpool cables and scattered liquidation but later prices improved on partially unfavourable weather report, otherwise transactions were of little importance with the price ruling round 8.49.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, Aug. 3.

The trading in New Broach April/May commenced at Rs. 163/8. New York futures after opening two points lower improved by three points. The price of Broach improved and closed finally at Rs. 164/6.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug. 3.

The following were the opening rates:—

October	(8.48/8.48) 8.47/8.46
December	(8.57/8.56) 8.54/8.54
January	(8.58/8.58) 8.55/8.56

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug. 3.

American October	(4.75) 4.74
American January	(4.82) 4.81
Egyptian November	(6.80) 6.80
Egyptian January	(6.97) 6.97

COMMODITIES

LONDON MARKETS

London, Aug. 3.

There were no sales in Teas to-day.

JUTE

First marks C.I.F Continent New Crop Aug./Sept. (£19 5/8 sellers) £19 1/4 buyers

Dundee Augus. (£21 3/4) £21 3/4

Lightning August (£20 1/2) £20 1/2

RUBBER

Spot (7 5/8 buyers) 7 3/4 buyers

Forward October December (7 13/16 paid and sellers) 7 7/8 paid and buyers

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay Aug/Sept. (£11 1/4 sellers) £11 1/4 sellers

Linseed Calcutta Aug. (£12 3/8 sellers) £12 5/16 sellers

Linseed La Plata (£11 7/16 sellers) £11 3/8 sellers

Groundnuts Coromandal (£10 13/16 sellers) £10 3/4 sellers

METALS

Tin (£194 buyers £194 1/4 sellers. Barely steady) £195 1/4 buyers £195 1/2 sellers. Steady.

Lead (£14 9/16 buyers £14 5/8 sellers. Easy) £14 5/8 buyers £14 11/16 sellers. Steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£47 to £47 1/2) £47 to £47 3/4

Iron (112) 112

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, Aug. 3.

Liverpool wheat market closed to-day at October 6/7 3/4.

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T. New York On London

New York, Aug. 3.

Previous closing	4.90 3/16
To-day's opening	4.89 9/16
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.89 1/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Aug. 3.

Previous closing	4.90.56
To-day's opening	4.90.06
To-day's closing	4.89.09

FRANC RATE

London, Aug. 3.

Previous closing	178.18
To-day's opening	178.12
To-day's closing	178.40

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Aug. 3.

London Exchange opened with the sterling dollar at 4.90.06 and then fell 4.89.56 on considerable selling pressure with the rate subsequently showing further weakness.

Franc opened at 178.12 and then weakened to 178.19 on the lack of support.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 15/16) 1-5 15/16

Paris on Bombay (13.302) 13.315

New York on Bombay (36.75) 36.67

Berlin on Bombay (0.91 1/8) 0.91 3/8

London on Milan (93.27) 93.04

London on Shanghai (0-8 7/8 nominal) 0-8 nominal.

London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil

Withdrawal (nil) nil

Gold (£7-1-8) £7-2-0 1/2

Silver (19 9/16d.) 19 7/16d.

DISCOUNTS

3 months (17/32 to 9/16 per cent) 17/32 to 9/16 per cent

4 months (17/32 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent

6 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, Aug. 3.

The following cable regarding silver market was received in Bombay to-night "Little general selling. Buyers scarce. Market steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug. 3.

Spot	(19 9/16) 19 7/16—1/8
Forward	(19 7/16) 19 5/16—1/8

LONDON GOLD

London, Aug. 3.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-1-8) £7-2-0 1/2

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

Bombay, Aug. 3.

SILVER

Silver ready	51	4	0
Silver Shravan	51	2	0
Silver Bhadarva	51	1	0

GOLD

Gold ready	35	12	9
Gold Shravan	35	13	6
Gold Bhadarva	35	13	9
Sovereign	23	3	0

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotation

Bombay, Aug. 3.

Wheat September	4	2	3
Wheat January	4	4	6
Wheat	3	3	3
Linseed September	7	2	3
Linseed May	4	14	6

WHEAT

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Aug. 3.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with Oct. 66 3/8. After early easiness the market developed better sentiment following lower private crop estimates which induced the short covering.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Aug. 3.

Chicago wheat opened steady with September at 0.67 5/8. Prices advanced on scattered local support and the better export demand influenced by expectations of bullish crop estimates, with the price later rising to 0.68.

3½% GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Aug. 3.

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper closed finally at Rs. 99/5 at 5 p.m.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

Bombay, Aug. 3.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £94 1/2

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Friday July 22	£94 5/8
Monday July 25	£94 5/8
Tuesday July 26	£94 5/8
Wednesday July 27	£94 1/2
Thursday July 28	£94 1/2
Friday July 29	£94 1/2
Tuesday Aug. 2	£94 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

Bombay, Aug. 3.

4-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian (£99 1/2) £99 1/2

3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£94 1/2) £94 1/2

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£112 1/2) £112 1/2

4 1/2 per cent Indian 1958-68 (£116 1/4) £116 1/4

4 per cent Indian 1949-69 (£107 3/4) £107 3/4

5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£110 1/4) £110

3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1945-59 (£103 1/2) £103 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945-70 (£106 1/8) £105 7/8

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£75 3/4) £75 1/4

2 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£103 5/8) £103 5/8

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£104 7/8) £104 7/8

5 per cent Funding Loan (£114 1/4) £114

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£102 7/8) £102 3/4

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£112 1/2) £112 3/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Aug. 3.

London Stock Exchange was somewhat easier on scattered selling.

Giltedged securities also came under some pressure. Three and half per cent quoted at 94 1/2 i.e. unchanged

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (14-6) 14-6

Marks and Spencer Ordinary (58-9) 58-9

Hydro Electric (dol 5 1/8) dol 5 1/8

Elec Music Industry (13-0) 13-0

Princhin Johnson (32-6) 32-6

Imperial Chemical (31-7 1/2) 32

Woolsworth New Ordinary (65-0) 65-0

San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£31 1/2) £31 1/2

Dunlop Rubber (27-1 1/2) 27-1 1/2

Unilever Ordinary (38-6) 38-6

Ford Motors (18-6) 18-6

Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£53 5/8) £53

British American Tobacco Ordinary (105) 104-4 1/2

Carreas A (£7 5/8) £7 5/8

Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (141-10 1/2) 141-10 1/2

P and O S N Company Deferred (21-4 1/2) 21-1 1/2

Distillers (98-3) 98-3

Bredford Dye (4-3) 4-0

British Celanese (2-9) 2-9

J and P Coates Ordinary (38-6) 38-6

Courtaulds Ordinary (29-3) 29-3

Fine Cotton Spinners (4-0) 4-0

Vickers Limited Ordinary (21) 20-9

Inter Nickels (dol 50 3/8) dol 51 5/8

Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (48-9) 48-1 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (19-4 1/2) 19-4 1/2

Donaro Tea (37-6) 37-6

Empire of India (27-6) 27-6

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£8 1/2) £8 1/2

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (29-6) 29-1 1/2

Gule Kelampong (25-0) 24-4 1/2

Rubber Plant Inv Trust (30-6) 30-1 1/2

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (36-10 1/2) 36-3

Burma Corporation (10-3) 10-7 1/2

Rio Tintos (£14 1/2) £14 1/4

East Rand Proprietors (57-6) 57-6

Rand Mines (£9) £9

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£16 1/2) £16 5/8

Associated Portland Cement (80-4 1/2) 80-4 1/2

Tinidad Leaseholds (104-4 1/2) 106-10 1/2

Sub Nigel (£11 1/8) £11 1/4

Spring Mines Split Shares (28-9) 29-4 1/2

Union Corporation (£9) £9

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (26-3) 26-3

Anglo Iranian (107-6) 112-6

Burma Oil (93-9) 95-7 1/2

Mexican Eagle (5-1 1/2) 5-1 1/2

Shell Transport (91-10 1/2) 91-10 1/2

Royal Dutch (£38 1/2) £38 1/2

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£39 1/4) £38 3/4

London Midland and Scott Ordinary (£14 1/2) £14 1/4

London North Eastern Def (£2 5/8) £2 5/8

Southern Def (£14 3/8) £14 3/8

London Transport 5 per cent (£129 1/4) £129 1/4

London Transport 'C' Stock (£74 1/4) £74 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Commodities Steadier: Wheat Firm

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Aug. 3.

The Stock Exchange was slightly more active but irregular.

Giltedged met continental sellers, who required funds with which to purchase gold and American dollars. Home Rails eased following disappointing traffic receipts. Kaffirs were firm in sympathy with gold price.

Commodities were generally steadier. Wheat was firm on bear covering following lower private crop estimates. On Foreign Exchanges dollars were strong on general demand.

Wall Street was quiet.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Aug. 3.

U S Common New Stock (dol 58 5/8) dol 60 5/8

General Motors (dol 42 1/2) dol 44 1/8

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 34 7/8) dol 36 1/2

U S Steel Preference (unquoted) dol 108 1/2

KARACHI PRODUCE MARKET

Karachi, Aug. 3.

To-day's closing quotations:—

Sind cotton January	15	2	0
Punjab January	13	3	9
Desi American January	18	1	9
Tone:—Dull.			
Wheat September	21	3	0
Wheat October	21	6	3
Tone:—Steady.			
Gram September	23	12	3
Gram October	23	13	0
Toria September	35	13	0
Gram November	36	5	0
Cottonseed September	16	14	6
Cottonseed January	16	5	6

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

An Account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 29th day of July, 1938.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES— Rs.

Notes held in the Banking Department	41,80,55,000
Notes in circulation:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	164,50,70,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	7,01,88,000
Total Notes issued	213,33,13,000
Total Liabilities	213,33,13,000

ASSETS— Rs.

A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
(a) Held in India	41,54,53,000
(b) Held outside India	2,86,98,000
Sterling Securities	69,48,59,000
Total of A.	113,90,10,000
B. Rupee Coin	67,05,66,000
Government of India Rupee Securities	32,37,37,000
Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial Paper	...
Total Assets	213,33,13,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 53.392 per cent.

Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 29th July, 1938

LIABILITIES— Rs.

Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government	
(1) Central Govt. of India	6,93,71,000
(2) Govt. of Burma	2,07,40,000
(3) Other Govt. Accounts	6,79,80,000
(b) Banks	24,95,09,000
(c) Others	61,53,000
Bills payable	8,11,000
Other Liabilities	1,17,93,000
Rupees	52,63,57,000

ASSETS— Rs.

Notes:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	41,80,51,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	4,000
Rupee Coin	6,38,000
Subsidiary Coin	5,07,000
Bills Purchased and Discounted:—	
(a) Internal	65,000
(b) External	...
(c) Government Treasury Bills	...
Balances held abroad*	3,46,22,000
Loans and Advances to Governments	4,00,000
Other Loans and Advances	3,54,000
Investments	6,25,06,000
Other Assets	92,10,000
Rupees	52,63,57,000

*Includes Cash and Short term Securities.

LINSEED OIL

London, Aug 2

Linseed oil London per cwt naked August sellers	23
Linseed oil London per cwt naked Sept Dec sellers	22/9

LONDON SPELTER

London, Aug 2

Spelter Hard (Indian brand) f.o.b.	13 1/2 to 15

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Aug 2

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels August sellers	30
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels August sellers	30
Wheat South Australian parcels August sellers	30/9

LONDON RUBBER

London, Aug 2

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb Sellers	7 3/4

FALL IN BOMBAY FOREIGN TRADE

SIMLA, August 2.

The total value of foreign trade of Bombay for the month of June, 1938, amounted to Rs. 8.14 crores showing a fall of Rs. 3.24 crores from the figures for the same month of the last year. This fall was entirely due to smaller arrivals of merchandise, silver and gold and to reduced shipments of both Indian produce and manufacture and foreign merchandise and of gold and silver.

The total value of the imports of merchandise amounted to Rs. 4.57 crores, showing a fall of Rs. 1.32 crores as compared with the figures for June, 1937.—United Press.

All India Weather

(From Our Correspondent.)

Poona, Aug. 3.

The following are maximum and minimum, temperature and rainfall recorded at Poona Observatory:—

	Max Temp.	Min. Temp.	Rainfall Past 24 hours	Since June 1	Departure from normal
Agra	93	79	—	12.5	——
Amraoti	92	76	T	22.1	+6.1
Akola	94	77	0.2	27.0	+11.5
Ahmedabad	91	78	—	16.9	+0.4
Ajmer	89	78	—	7.5	—2.4
Ahmednagar	92	70	—	17.1	+8.3
Ambala	94	78	—	14.9	+3.0
Allahabad	90	81	—	21.4	+3.6
Benares	90	80	—	17.3	—0.2
Bareilly	93	78	—	25.0	+5.0
Bombay	85	77	0.2	48.0	+3.8
Bangalore	76	64	1.1	11.2	+3.7
Bhopal	88	74	—	33.6	——
Baroda	88	77	0.2	30.9	——
Belgaum	87	68	—	29.1	—5.7
Bahawalpur	101	83	—	1.1	—1.8
Bijapur	89	71	—	8.1	+2.3
Bellary	92	73	0.2	2.2	—1.6
Bhavnagar	89	76	0.8	16.1	+4.8
Chittagong	84	74	0.4	40.7	—4.3
Calcutta	88	78	0.4	17.0	—8.5
Cuttack	91	—	0.3	18.5	—4.6
Cawnpore	95	82	—	21.7	+6.8
Calicut	84	74	0.1	82.2	+15.8
Colombo	84	77	0.1	6.7	—6.6
Cheerapunji	65	64	6.0	282.6	+80.2
Cocanada	92	73	2.1	17.9	+6.8
Cochin	80	75	T	48.7	—4.2
Dehra Dun	86	74	0.1	46.9	+9.1
Delhi	97	81	0.1	6.5	—5.0
Dehra I. Khan	100	79	—	1.5	—1.5
Darjeeling	62	57	1.4	70.0	+7.2
Desa	90	77	—	13.1	+0.9
Dalhousie	—	—	—	30.4	—0.7
Fort Sandeman	99	73	—	2.5	—0.6
Gorakhpur	85	75	07	30.6	+8.3
Hyderabad (Dn.)	91	74	T	—	——
Hyderabad (Sind)	96	79	—	2.1	—1.4
Indore	88	73	—	33.0	+16.5
Jhansi	92	78	—	23.1	+10.8
Jubbulpore	90	76	—	31.8	+4.6
Jacobabad	103	81	—	0.7	—0.6
Jaipur	93	77	—	9.5	—1.8
Karwar	85	75	—	63.5	—13.9
Karachi	89	80	—	1.7	—2.3
Kodaikanal	62	54	0.1	8.6	—1.0
Khandwa	90	75	—	26.4	+11.8
Lucknow	91	80	—	29.5	+12.5
Ludhiana	97	75	1.1	6.1	—5.3
Lahore	101	76	0.3	6.2	—1.5
Lyallpur	101	79	—	4.6	——
Multan	97	83	—	1.2	—1.7
Mysore	85	69	0.3	4.4	—1.3
Madras	94	78	—	2.8	—2.4
Maymyo	76	65	T	10.6	—5.3
Marmagoa	84	75	T	46.7	——
Malegaon	91	71	—	10.6	+1.2
Mussoorie	70	60	—	39.7	+3.5
Mahableshwar	67	61	0.1	175.5	+32.5
Murree	72	55	0.8	28.2	+11.2
Mount Abu	73	66	0.1	27.1	+1.9
Masulipatam	89	80	0.1	10.9	—0.5
Mandalay	89	77	—	5.9	—3.5
Mangalore	85	74	0.7	89.9	+13.7
Meerut	—	—	0.3	11.8	—0.7
Mercara	75	64	0.2	83.6	+13.3
Nagpur	92	75	—	32.7	+8.6
Ootacamund	65	52	0.1	9.8	—6.1
Patna	87	75	1.1	24.5	+2.9
Peshawar	99	76	T	1.2	—0.7
Poona	84	72	—	13.0	+0.8
Pachmarbi	79	70	T	47.9	+11.8
Port Blair	86	79	T	42.7	+6.5
Quetta	84	61	—	0.9	——
Ranchi	81	72	0.4	18.2	—7.8
Rawalpindi	95	70	0.1	23.4	+12.8
Rangoon	84	74	0.4	40.0	—1.3
Ratnagiri	85	76	T	77.7	+13.6
Rajkot	92	76	—	16.6	+0.7
Sialkot	92	72	1.0	18.1	+7.0
Srinagar	89	64	T	3.8	—0.2
Sholapur	93	74	0.1	20.9	+11.5
Shillong	69	64	1.5	38.9	+7.1
Simla	71	57	T	27.5	+1.4
Surat	87	79	—	26.1	+0.3
Salem	88	74	0.2	11.3	+4.0
Trichinopoly	93	75	0.5	5.3	+2.2
Trivandrum	82	75	0.1	17.1	—4.0
Vizagapatam	87	81	—	12.5	+2.6

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 cents.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 3-8-1938.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +028 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.7 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.4 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 84.8 degrees 0.1 (below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 76.9 degrees 0-8 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 90 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 7 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 86 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind 24 hours 21 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 6

Rain in 24 hours 0.17 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 0.67 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 49.26 inches.

Weather Remark—Rain.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 3-8-38.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.3 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.93 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.72 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, Aug. 3.

B I S N s.s. Nalgora of 4101 reg tons Capt J Endersby arrived from Middlesbrough via Antwerp London Port Said Suez and Aden with general cargo

Graham's Trading m.s. Peebles of 3068 reg tons Capt W Howey arrived from Alexandria via Port Said in water ballast.

SAILED

B I S N s.s. Bankura of 1896 reg tons Capt R R Marsh sailed for Basra via Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports with passengers and local cargo

T Morrison s.s. Alavi of 2161 reg tons Capt J Beattie sailed for Aden via Makalla with passengers and local cargo.

James Finlay s.s. Clan Murdoch of 3638 reg tons Capt P E Williams sailed for Port Okha Bedi Bunder Navlakhi and Cochin with same bottom cargo.

B I S N s.s. Kenya of 4646 reg tons Capt J H Longhurst sailed for Durban via Seychelles and East and South African Ports with passengers and local cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 3-8-38.

S S Jehangir (TM) for Jeddah and Red Sea Ports via Karachi and Aden

S S Chitral (MM) for China Japan Ports via Colombo and Penang

S S Bamora (MM) for Persian Gulf Ports via Karachi

S S Hatipara (MM) for Europe and American Ports via Aden and Port Sudan

S S Nalgora (MM) for Europe and American Port via Kathiawar Ports Karachi and Aden

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Aug. 3.

1 Richenfels 4760 Karachi 6-8 L Edwards

3 Kidderpore 3263 Karachi 5-8 M M

4 Clan Murdoch 3638 Port Okha 3-8 J Finlay

5 Jeypore 3209 Japan 4-8 M M

6 Peebles 3068 London NF Graham Tdg.

7 Kybfels 4785 Hamburg 7-8 L Edwards.

8 Amsterdam 4709 London 6-8 L Dreyfus

11 Gambada 3252 Port Said 4-8 L Dreyfus

12 Nalgora 4101 Karachi NF MM

14 China Maru 4266 Japan 10-8 N Y Kaisha

15 Ormara 2978 Antwerp 6-8 M M

16 Kenya 4646 Durban 3-8 M M

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Bankura 1896 P Gulf 3-8 M M

4 Virela 1926 Busra 5-8 M M

5 Alavi 2161 Aden 4-8 T Morrison

7 Janaki 530 M Coast 3-8 Malabar Steamship

12/13 Chyebassa 4022 Calcutta 4-8 M M

PRINCE'S DOCK

C/R Jalarashmi 2681 Karachi NF Scindia S N

D/E Pundit 3199 Rangoon 6-8 T Morrison

G Sophie Marie 677 M Coast 3-8 Merchant S N

M Varsova 1955 Busra 18-8 M M

K Rizwani 3306 N F 15-8 T Morrison

R Barala 1899 Busra NF M M

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Warfield 31-8-38 M M

Chitral 4-8-38 P and O S N

Soudan 12-8-38 P and O S N

Cathay 11-8-37 P and O S N

Carthage 19-8-38 P and O S N

Comorin 25-8-38 P and O S N

FROM LIVERPOOL

City of Durban 7-8-38 K Nixon

City of Benares 10-8-38 K Nixon

Britannia 26-8-38 Anchor Line

Castalia 10-8-38 Anchor Line

FROM HAMBURG

Kota Gede 30-8-38 L Edwards

Wildenfels 15-8-38 L Edwards

FROM GOTHENBURG

Tungsha 10-8-38 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Tampa 9-8-38 L Edwards

City of Florence 3-8-38 F F Campbell

Hoegh Transporter 10-8-38 Volkart Bros.

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 15-8-38 L Triestino

Sumatra 9-8-38 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Villar Perosa 10-8-38 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Kunishima Maru 10-8-38 N Y Kaisha

Tango Maru 28-8-38 N K Kaisha

Ranpura 5-8-38 P and O S N

Melbourne Maru 23-8-38 O S Kaisya

Rawalpindi 19-8-38 P and O S N

Conte Biancamano 1-9-38 L Triestino

Somali 31-7-38 P and O S N

FROM BASRA

Vasna 6-8-38 M M

Bamora 4-8-38 M M

Hoegh Silverlight 6-8-38 Volkart Bros

FROM SYDNEY

Narkunda 13-8-38 P and O S N

Strathmore 27-8-38 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN

Karanja 20-8-38 M M

Takliwa 6-8-38 M M

FROM JEDDAH

Jehangir 8-8-38 T Morrison

FROM MOULMIEN

Goalpara 10-8-38 M M

FROM RANGOON

Golconda 3-8-38 M M

Jalarashmi 30-7-38 Scindia S N

FROM CALCUTTA

Gambhira 12-8-38 M M

Binfield 8-8-38 M M

FROM KARACHI

Kunishima Maru 19-8-38 N Y Kaisha

Reichenfels 18-8-38 L Edwards

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Somali 2-8-38 P and O S N

Ranpura 6-8-38 P and O S N

Narkunda 13-8-38 P and O S N

Ormara 6-8-38 M M

Rawalpindi 20-8-38 P and O S N

Strathmore 27-8-38 P and O S N

Bangalore 30-8-38 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Benare 19-8-38 K Nixon

City of Hongkong 10-8-38 James Finlay

Cilicia 5-8-38 Anchor Line

FOR HAMBURG

Kybfels 7-8-38 L Edwards

Reichenfels N F L Edwards

FOR NEW YORK

City of Florence 5-8-38 F F Campbell

FOR GENOA

Conte Biancamano 1-9-38 L Triestino

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

Hoegh Silverlight 11-8-38 Volkart Bros

FOR PORT SAID

Amsterdam 6-8-38 L Dreyfus

Gambada 4-8-38 L Dreyfus

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

China Maru 10-8-38 N Y K

Jeypore 3-8-38 P and O S N

Kunishima Maru 25-8-38 N Y Kaisha

Conte Rosso 15-8-38 L Triestino

Soudan 15-8-38 P and O S N

Chitral 5-8-38 P and O S N

Carthage 18-8-38 P and O S N

Victoria 29-8-38 L Triestino

FOR SYDNEY

Cathay 11-8-38 P and O S N

Comorin 25-8-38 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Varsova 18-8-38 M M

Varela 5-8-38 M M

Vasna 11-8-38 M M

Sumatra 11-8-38 L Triestino

FOR DURBAN

Karanja 31-8-38 M M

Takliwa 17-8-38 M M

FOR JEDDAH

Alavi 4-8-38 T Morrison

FOR CALCUTTA

Villar Perosa 10-8-38 L Triestino

FOR KARACHI

Reichenfels 5-8-38 L Edwards

Kedderpore 5-8-38 P and O S N

B. P. T. GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Clan Murdock 2-8-38

S S Conte Biancamano (boats) 2-8-38

S S Sonavati (boats) 2-8-38

EXPORTS

Bombay, Aug. 3.

S S Kybfels for Hamburg: 220 bales raw cotton K Devchand; 91 bales cotton fly R Pallanji; 2800 bags gr nut oil cake F H Kassam; 55 bales cotton waste clean Bhagat and Sons; 60 bales raw cotton Sapt T Products (India); 112 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros.

For Demerara: 14 bales cotton grey piece goods A Virji.

For Copenhagen: 24 bales cotton twist waste M Chandulal.

For Rotterdam: 325 bags kardi seeds G Gokalchand; 55 bales cotton waste clean M Chandulal; 110 bales raw cotton A Clayton.

For Piracus via Port Said: 1211 bags linseed K Devchand.

For Bergen: 500 bags gr nut oil cake K Prasad.

For Oslo: 600 bags gr nut oil cake F H Kassam.

For Antwerp: 1327 bags gr nut oil cake K Prasad; 30 bales cotton waste clean M Chandulal; 110 bales raw cotton Bombay Co; 125 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros.

For Famagusta: 50 bales cotton grey sheeting R E Ani.

For Suez: 24 bales cotton white shirtings R E Ani.

IMPORTS

S S Jalaputra Agent Scindia Steam Navigation from Calcutta: 2668 bags rice; 50 bales I twills; 41 cases medicines; 140 cut pieces pipes; 1846 pcs c i pipes; 215 bales hessain cloth; 3079 pcs c i fittings.

From Colombo: 4000 bags copra

From Tuticorin: 777 bags gr nuts without shell; 466 bales cotton; 111 bdls sarole mats; 51 bales coir yarn.

From Alleppey: 370 bags copra; 212 bags cocoanuts; 202 bags pepper; 147 bags dry ginger.

From Cochin: 50 cases ghee; 50 dms cocoanut oil; 156 bags cocoanuts; 402 bdls coir yarn; 43 bags vegetables.

Fall In Indian Imports Into Italy

SIMLA, August 2.

Foreign trade of Italy shows that there was a heavy slump in imports from India (including Burma) into Italy during April, 1938, the aggregate value of these imports under all heads amounting to 13 million lire as against an average of 33 million lire for each of the preceding months.

Imports of oilseeds into Italy showed a sharp decline in April and amounted to 11,700 metric tons as compared with 14,200 tons in February. The entire quantity of oilseeds received from India during April, viz., 890 metric tons consisted of groundnuts.

The contraction in the activity of jute mills continued during April and the reduction of stocks at the end of March had no visible influence on the import demand for raw jute which showed a rather heavy decline in April, the import of raw jute amounting to 2,810 metric tons.

Imports of raw cotton also recorded a sharp fall.—United Press.

ELEMENTARY SANITARY CLASS

The Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Sanitary Association writes:

The Elementary Sanitary Class organised by the Bombay Sanitary Association, will commence this year on Thursday, August 25. Those wishing to join the class can send their applications to the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Sanitary Association, Municipal Offices, by Aug. 18.

A nominal fee of Rs. 5 will be charged and the course of lectures will last for 3 to 4 months.

Foreign Liquidation Meets Trade Price-Fixing In New York

JOURNAL OF COMMERCE ESTIMATES CROP AT 11,800,000 BALES

Markets Act Tired And Operators Await Bureau Report

BOMBAY, Aug. 3.

Despite a steady improvement in Wall-Street market, the New York Cotton Market was discouraging, where foreign liquidation met Trade price fixing.

The "Journal of Commerce" estimates crop 11,800,000 Bales.

The market acts tired and there is more disposition to await the Bareau report.

Judging the present crop prospects based on the private reports, it appears that the crop made a fairly good progress during the last month and the presence of weevil failed to do any important damage to the growing American cotton crop.

But we are not out of danger as August is a most critical montn for the yield and we do not think it advisable to sell short while purchases made during easier markets may show moderate profits.

The New York market opened on Tuesday steady but was inactive and narrow. Prices declined on lower Liverpool cables, domestic and foreign liquidation, New Orleans selling and Southern hedging. The market then rallied on the firmness of the stock market and further rains in the Eastern Belt which attracted local and commission houses buying as well as trade price fixing but the offtake was generally poor with traders awaiting private crop estimates. Prices rallied on trade and local buying. Finally realising appeared and the market was quiet.

NEW YORK MARKET

At the opening October was quoted 3 points down at 8.46 and decline to 8.46 which was the lowest level. Later on prices improved to 8.56 and the market finally closed at a decline of 2 points to unchanged. Spot cotton prices declined 2 points at 8.59 c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was barely steady and closed at a rise of one to three points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 8.66 per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 4 points with October 4.74. Spectators were holding off and there was hedging and Japanese selling. Later on there was American straddle buying which met hedging, otherwise the market was quiet and closed a decline of 3 to 4 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 6 points at 4.93 d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Under scattered selling Giza futures closed 3 to 4 points down and upper futures lost 5 points.

The Alexandria market was active with a better demand for Sakels which advanced 32 points while Ashmouni futures gained 12 to 5 points.

NARROW FLUCTUATIONS

Messrs. E. S. Schwaback & Co. states: "During the past week idle conditions have ruled and although prices record some advance, trading has been of small volume. In the latter part of the week the firmness of stock markets, the more hopeful political news and reports of showery weather conditions in the East and Central Belts have imparted a steady tone and with contracts scarce a great part of the previous week's loss has been made good. The summary of the weekly weather showed satisfactory crop progress except that rain was badly needed in sections of the West Belt Weevil activity was checked by the weather in two States and favoured in four. The Department of Agriculture says that weevils are reported generally from the Atlantic to Texas and Oklahoma, including large areas in both these States. Several days of rain during the week over the Belt were beneficial to the crop in the Central and Western sections but tended to increase weevils in infested areas.

CROP REPORTS

Interest is now mainly centred on the official U. S. crop report, which will be issued on the 8th August. Ideas at present are ranging around a crop of 11,000,000 bales. Weather on the whole has favoured the crop and it is believed that the condition of the crop has improved this month, which is contrary to the usual trend. However, estimates are likely to show a wide divergence and it remains to be seen whether on the present small acreage yields will approximate last season's phenomenal figure or some more in line with the ten-year average figure. Based on last year's record yield a crop of 14,500,000 bales could be secured and taking the ten-year average the crop would be only 10,500,000 bales. This wide range of yield possibilities is again dependent upon boll-weevil damage and weather conditions. An estimate issued last Tuesday puts the crop at 10,181,000 bales, while another estimates it at over 11,500,000 bales. Mill cloth sales in America continue moderate and below production, but mill activity is at a higher level on recent large sales. Elsewhere there is little change in conditions.

The "New York Cotton Exchange Service" estimates world's consumption of American cotton during the current season at 11,250,000 bales as against 13,093,000 bales last season, 12,503,000 bales in 1935-1936 and 11,206,000 bales in 1934-1935, and world consumption of all cottons at 26,750,000 bales as against 30,991,000 bales last season. 27,708,000 bales in 1935-1936 and 25,488,000 bales in 1934-1935.

Pending the official crop report in a fortnight's time, we anticipate a quiet market with prices fluctuating within a comparatively narrow range.

Weather Over U. S. Cotton Belt

Western: Partly cloudy
Eastern: Partly cloudy
Central: Generally fair. East Texas partly cloudy.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October highest (2-9 p.m.)	8.56+05
New York October lowest (10-6 a.m.)	8.48—05
Liverpool October highest	4.76—02
Liverpool October lowest	4.74—04

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from their New York friends:

'Weekly weather report expected unfavourable east of Mississippi mostly favourable west of Mississippi sentiment mixed. Absence of speculation. Securities show upward tendency. Think purchases for moderate turn around present levels should prove profitable.'

'Market acting tired. Have no decided opinion of the market for the near future.'

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable:—

Messrs. Geo. H. McFadden and Bros. cabled:

Recent weather more favourable East. Crop doing well West. Textiles dull. Market awaiting Bureau.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co Ltd have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: Market exhibits very little buying power notwithstanding continued wet weather in the Eastern Belt. Market needs fresh stimulus.

New York: Foreign, Liverpool and Southern selling with trade and commission houses buying.

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, Aug 2

October	8.49—02
December	8.58
January	8.60
March	8.64—01
May	8.67—01
July	8.70—01
Middling Spot	8.59—02

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, Aug 2

July	—
October	8.61+01
December	8.69+03
January	8.71+03
Middling Spot	8.66

NEW YORK
New York, Aug 2

11-00 A.M. RANGES—

October	8.48/8.48
December	8.55/8.55
January	8.57/8.57

NOON CALL—

October	8.48
December	8.56

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS
New York, Aug 2

Day's receipts to U S Ports	5,000 bales
Day's exports to Great Britain	1,000 bales
Day's exports to the Continent	1,000 bales
Day's exports to China and Japan	1,000 bales

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, Aug 2

August	4.72—04
September	4.72—04
October	4.74—04
November	4.74+04
December	4.79—04
January	4.81—04
February	4.83—04
March	4.86—03
April	4.87—03
May	4.89—03
June	4.90—03
July	4.91—03
August	4.90—03
September	4.93—06
Middling Spot	10-12 a.m. quotations
October	4.75
January	4.81

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Aug 2

Broach J/A 1938 opening 151 1/2 highest 151 1/2 lowest 151 closing 151 1/8

Broach A/M 1939 opening 165 5/8 highest 165 5/8 lowest 164 7/8 closing 165

Oomra D/J opening 147 highest 147 lowest 146 1/2 closing 146 5/8

Bengal D/J opening 124 1/4 highest 124 1/4 lowest 123 3/4 closing 123 3/4

Tejimandi for Broach April May 1939 (21-8-38) Rs. 6 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach April May 1939 (24-3-39) Rs. 21 3/4

Egyptian Cotton

GIZA—	
Spot	7.55—1
October	6.80—3
November	6.80—3
January	6.97—4
March	7.02—4
May	7.03—4
UPPERS—	
Spot	6.12—4
October	5.91—5
November	5.91—5
January	5.92—5
March	5.94—5
May	5.96—5
July	5.96—5

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug 3

Following a decline of 2 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 164/8 for Broach A/M delivery and declined to Rs. 164 under tired long liquidation influenced by the American crop estimate of the "Journal of Commerce." The market is losing ground and with a fairly good crop in the United States of America it will be a difficult task to push up prices in the face of increasing hedge selling. Later on there was increased selling pressure and prices declined to Rs. 163/12. The tone of the market was easy.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of one point and later on was unchanged. The local market was quiet and closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F G M G—			
Broach J/A 1938	Rs.	148	2 0
Broach A/M 1939		163	8 0
Fine M G—			
Oomra D/J 1939		145	0 0
F G M G—			
Bengal D/J 1939		122	6 0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Au. 3.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	F G	Good
M. G.—					
Bengal U.P.	125	122	119	116	
Punjab	125	122	119	116	
Rajputana	125	122	119	116	
Oomra No. 3	147	144	141	138	...
C. P. No. 1	158	155	152	149	...
C. P. No. 2	152	149	146	143	...
Broach No. 2	...	155	153	151	149
Punjab-Ame.	...	180	177	174	171
Surat	...	209	206	203	200
Rajpipla	...	201	198	195	192
Navsari	...	215	212	209	206

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Au. 3.

Bengal Superfine	126/28
Bengal Fine	123/25
Bengal F.G.	121/23
C. P. 1	149/51
C. P. 2	141/43
Arvi	144/46
Amraoti	139/42
Ellichpur	142/44
Berar	140/42
Khandesh	131/34
Jalna/Sailu	132/36
Burwah/Sanavad	138/41
Khandwa	138/41
Harda/Khirkiya	138/41
Mathia	120/25
Malkapur	136/40
Broach	150/55
Punjab 4 F.	170/75
Punjab 289F.	195/205
Sindh N. T.	180/90
Kampala	268/70
Jinja	258/60
Navsari	210/12

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Aug. 3.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY
Since 1st September.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day	This year	Last year
Khandesh		53,880	206,179
Central India	621	47,879	338,097
Barsi and Nagar		150,021	174,497
Hyderabad-Gaorani		40,322	101,666
Berar	144	328,682	579,602
Central Provinces	8	84,217	114,551
Total Oomras	773	705,001	1,514,092
Dholera		143,863	181,473
N.-W. Provinces		3,112	10,371
Rajputana		16,365	97,233
Sind-Punjab	784	523,023	349,085
Broach	50	265,621	342,624
Coompta and Dharwar	174	74,230	72,972
Westerns-Northerns	53	26,816	40,327
Cocoanada		23	155
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		6,296	21,257
American		177,893	20,194
Egyptian, African and Sudan	546	527,835	443,555
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		1,171	240
Total	2,380	2,471,249	3,094,078

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept. to 28th July.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day	This year	Last year
Europe	1,013	331,256	468,495
Japan and China	1,820	693,344	1,495,519
Coast Ports		59,859	38,453
Up-country by Rail		367,770	291,164
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		23,420	41,976
Total	2,833	1,475,649	2,335,607

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Aug 2

SAKELS—	
November	13.60+32
January	13.95+32
ASHMOUNI—	
August	10.40+12
October	10.49+05
December	10.50+05
GIZA—	
November	13.17+06
January	13.13+05

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: October 121 December 122 January 124 March 130 May 133 July 134 at cross rate 4.90 5/16

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1939 165 Liverpool May 1939 4.90 Rs. 48 1/2 at exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1939 165 New York May 8.67 Rs. 31 1/2 at cross rate 4.90 3/16

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F.P. Bales	1937-39	1937-38
Receipts to date 2-8-38	18000	23000
Receipts Yesterday 2-8-38	5000	7000
Exports to date 2-8-38	16000	6000
Stock at Ports 29-8-38	2447000	1114000
Stock at Interior Towns 29-7-38	1975000	826000
Stock at Liverpool 29-7-38	1174000	819000
Visible Supply 29-7-38	5655000	2873000
Quantity in sight 29-7-38	13743000	13227000
Quantity out of sight 29-7-38	10989000	13606000

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Aug 3

Yesterday London gold prices advanced 2d. to 77-1-8. London Paris Exchange rate was 2 points up and dollar sterling cross rate was 4.90 3/16. London Silver prices advanced 3/16d. to 19 9/16. India bought forward. Bears covered. Offerings were small and buyers were satisfied. Later on India was a small buyer at fixed prices. New York silver was quoted 42 3/4 cents and Montreal futures advanced 30 points. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 0-7 7/8. The local market was fairly firm with improved demand for both silver and gold. It was pointed some days' back that local professional operators are inclined to push up prices.

GOLD

Ready	35	14	0
Shravan delivery	35	14	3
Shravan tejimandi	0	2	0
Bhadarva delivery	35	14	3
Bhadarva tejimandi	0	4	3

SILVER

Ready	51	6	0
Shravan delivery	51	5	6
Shravan tejiman	0	7	0
Bhadarva delivery	51	4	6
Bhadarva tejimandit	1	1	0

LONDON SILVER
London, Aug 2

Spot	19 9/16
Forward	19 7/16

LONDON GOLD
London, Aug 2

Gold Bars Fine per oz	£7-1-8

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Aug 2

August	42.70+30
September	43.20+30
December	43.20+30

LONDON METALS

London, Aug 2

Copper	£41 8 9
Lead	£14 18 9
Spelter	£14 2 6
Tin	£195 17 6

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Au. 3.

London Market.—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£41/6
Standard copper 3 months	£41/10
Electrolytic copper	£47/10
Bombay Market.—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 38/0/0
Copper sheets	Rs. 45/14/0

Tone:—Firm.

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, Au. 3.

All foreign markets were quiet. According to some advices it is said that the Canadian Government will fix a price which will amount to a susidy of 20 to 30 million dollars or about 10 cents per bushel over the ruling market quotation. The price however will not be known till after the cabinet meeting on Thursday the 4th inst. The local market was easy and quotations were as under:—

Linseed Sept.	7	1	9
Linseed May	4	14	3
Wheat September	4	1	9
Wheat January	4	3	9
Wheat May	3	3	0

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Aug. 2.

September	£10-15.
October	£10-16-3.

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Au. 3.

Groundnuts Aug.—			
Opening	28	2	0
Highest	28	2	0
Lowest	27	11	6
Closing	28	0	6
Groundnuts Feb.—			
Opening	30	2	6
Highest	30	2	6
Lowest	29	7	0
Closing	29	11	6
Cottonseed Sept.—			
Opening	19	1	6
Highest	19	3	0
Lowest	19	0	6
Closing	19	0	9
Cottonseeds Jan—			
Opening	19	14	6
Highest	19	15	6
Lowest	19	12	6
Closing	19	13	0
Castorseeds Sept—			
Opening	29	0	0
Highest	29	0	0
Lowest	29	0	0
Closing	29	0	0
Castorseeds May—			
Opening	29	8	0
Highest	29	8	0
Lowest	29	8	0
Closing	29	8	0

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Aug. 2.

October	66 3/8d.
December	64 3/8d.
March	62 3/4d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Aug. 2.

September	dol 0.67.
December	dol 0.68 7/8.
May	dol 0.71 1/8.

LONDON SUGAR

London, Aug 2

August	sh. 5 3 1/4d.

New York Sugar

New York, Aug. 2.

September	1.81.
March	1.90.
May	1.94.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Au. 3.

Ready Javas Rs. 15-4.
Shipment Sept. Rs. 5-7.
Shipment Oct.-Dec. Rs. 5-7-6.
Kesar Rs. 12-13.
Saraya Rs. 12-8.
Java Spot F.5.90.

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug 3

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan 100/8
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan 102/12
3 per cent 1941 Bonds 103/4
3 per cent 1963/65 92/6
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes (Cash) 99/6
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 106/10
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 108/10
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 112/15
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 119/10
3 per cent U.P Bonds 97/8
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan 103/7
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan 106/12
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan 100/12

TAX FREES

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 118/2
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 112/4
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 124/4
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 101/2

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent 1974 B P T 111/4
4 per cent 1974 M Deb 110/4
5 per cent 1959 M Deb 118
6 per cent 1954 M Deb 131/0

Note: No change. Market steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Aug 3

B C RATES—
T T D D 1/5 27/32
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 29/32
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 to Oct 1/32 Nov/March.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 274 1/2
Bank's buying T T 272
PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,319
Bank's buying T T 1,344
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 78 5/8
Bank's buying T T 77 3/4
AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 66 3/8
JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 66 1/4
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 85
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 49 1/2
SINGAPORE
Bank's selling D D 157 1/4
BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 90
CROSS RATE—
New York London 4.90.00 2nd instant
Japan London 1/2 1/64 3rd instant
Hongkong London 1/2 31/32 3rd instant
Shanghai London 0/7 7/8 3rd instant
Java London 8.95 3rd instant
London Paris 178.13 2nd instant
London Belgium 29.00 2nd instant
London Switzerland 21.44 1/4 2nd instant
London Berlin 12.22 3/4 2nd instant
London Stockholm 19.39 5/8 2nd instant
London New York 4.90.56 2nd instant
London Amsterdam 8.96 2nd instant
London Italy 93.22 2nd instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange: Firm
Gold closed 1st instant
Gold £7-1-8 2nd instant
Silver London Ready closed 1st instant
Silver London Ready 19 9/16 2nd instant
Silver London Forward closed 1st instant
Silver London Forward 19 7/16 2nd instant
Silver New York Ready 43 1st instant
Silver New York Ready 43 2nd instant
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 1st instant
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 2nd instant
London discounts 6 months 9/16 per cent 1st instant
London discounts 6 months 9/16 per cent 2nd instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—
Call 1/4 per cent.
3 months 3/4 per cent.
6 months 1 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Aug 2

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	81 1/2
3 1/2 per cent	94 1/2
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	103 1/2
4 per cent 1948/53	107 7/8
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	116 1/4
5 per cent 1942/47	110 1/4
3 per cent 1949/52	99 1/2
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	75 5/8
3 1/2 per cent War loan	102 7/8
4 per cent Funding loan 1960/90	114 1/8
Indian Iron and Steel new ord	48/9

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 3.

Yarn No. 6 1/2s.—			
August	103	0	0
October	103	0	0
December	103	0	0
Yarn No. 10 1/2s.—			
August	113	0	0
October	114	0	0
December	114	8	0
Yarn No. 20 1/2s—			
August	153	0	0
October	154	0	0
December	155	0	0

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

Liverpool, Aug. 3.

Continued rains in Eastern and Central Belts, weather cool in Eastern Belt. Forecast more rain expected.

Cotton Tenders

Bombay, Aug. 3.

	To-day	Total.
Broach	5850	54100

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales
Receipts into Bombay on 31st July/1st Aug	4,967
Receipts int. Bombay to date since 1-8-1937	2,468,869
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	3,092,219
Decrease	623,350

Pay In—Aug. 8 Pay Out—Aug. 11

Active Realising And Covering In Steel Shares

COTTON TEXTILE ISSUES STEADY

Undertone Good And Increasing Speculative Interest

BOMBAY, Aug. 3.

Yesterday Wall Street market was fairly firm with improved demand and both U.S. steel and Anaconda copper shares advanced dollars 1 1/4. It is generally anticipated that the market is preparing for a fresh upward move.

Following firm Wall Street advices, it was generally believed that the local market will be pushed up to-day, but much to the surprise of outsiders, the market after opening firm declined under increased selling pressure. It is a known fact that with better outside advices, it was impossible to depress the local market and possibly bulls anticipated that there would be some outside buying. Thus there was no need for professionals to support the market and they purposely allow the market to sag. But at the decline there was some demand and prices rallied. The close does not show any important change.

It was reported that the Bombay Government is very anxious to introduce margin system as per recommendations of the Morison Stock Exchange Enquiry Committee's report. It was stated that the Government have requested the Board to introduce margin system and the Board is reported to have pointed out some difficulties. It is not known whether this is also a rumour but in any case introduction of margin system is the only way for a healthy growth of sound business. No control or any other measure will be able to check speculation which is again increasing daily in the local market.

There was active realising and covering in Tata Steel shares. Fluctuations were wide and the undertone of the market was good with increasing speculative interest. Cotton Mill shares were steady with a fair demand; but Hydro Electric shares were easy.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 1,355 which was the highest level and prices declined to Rs. 1,305 and later improved to Rs. 1,330. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 285 and closed at Rs. 289/8 after declining to Rs. 277/1. Bombay Dyeings were steady at Rs. 950. Tata Powers opened at Rs. 1,405 and declined to Rs. 1,382.

AFTER THE CLOSE OF THE MARKET, MR. K. R. P. SHROFF SAID THAT THE GOVERNMENT HAS NOT FRAMED ANY RULES FOR THE MARGIN SYSTEM AT PRESENT AND THEY HAVE ASKED THE ASSOCIATION TO DO SOMETHING IN THE MATTER. GENERAL MEETING WILL BE CALLED TO DISCUSS THIS REQUEST.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, August 3.

100	Ahd. Advance	365	0
250	BOM Dyeing	950	0
100	CENTURY	309	0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	271	0
100	COLABA	281	0
100	Coorla	95	0
250	David	75	0
250	Dawn	320	0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0-6	0
100	Finlay	127	8
100	GOKAK	175	0
1,000	Hindustan	1,700	0
100	Indore	57	8
100	Khatau	125	0
100	KOHINOOR	306	0
250	Laxmi	475	0
250	Madras United	35	0
1,000	Morarji	141	0
250	Model	44	12
50	MYSORE	100	0
200	NEW GREAT	243	0
100	Oosmanshahi	36	12
100	PHOENIX	230	0
25	Sassoon Silk	77	4
1,000	Sholapur	2,110	0
50	SIMPLEX	93	8
100	SWADESHI	241	0

SHARES DELIVERED

Out of a total of 50108 shares for delivery in August settlement account through the Clearing House, the following are conspicuous:—

Associated Cement	8805
Andhra	121
Alcock	180
Belapur	1080
Bombay Burma	1348
Bombay Steamer	97
Bom. Telephone	1550
Century	1706
Colaba	1305
Dyeing	908
Gokak	1265
Indian Bleaching	200
Kohinoor	1417
Mysore	120
New Great	600
Nagpur	897
Premier Construction	1480
Shivrajpur	2910
Swadeshi	606
Simplex	2385
Tata Steel Ord.	13620
Tata Steel Def.	2542
Tata Hydro	1005
Tata Power	428
Tram	3535

100	Swan	107	8
100	Vishnu	1185	0
1,000	Western	905	0
	BANKS		
50-100	Baroda	115	0
25-50	Central	31	8
500	Imperial	1,552	8
125-500	Im. Contry.	383	2
50-100	India	140	8
100	Reserve Bank	117	8
5	Union	5	7 9
	CEMENTS		
100	Associated	118	0
	INSURANCE		
100-500	Empire	711	4
15-100	Jupiter	13	12
20	Mercantile	53	4
15-75	New India	39	2
200	Oriental	4340	0
10-50	Vulcan	7	4
	ELECTRIC		
100	Ahm. Old	136	14
1,000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1,470	0
10	Aimer	12	14
10	Amalgmd.	13	0
50	BOM. TRAM	118	0
100	Bombay Suburban	147	8
10	Broach	10	8
100	Karachi	215	10
100	Poona	166	4
100	Surat	172	8
100	TATA HYDRO	153	0
1,000	TATA POWER	1,382	8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Aug 3

Bombay Dyeing (945) 955 948 946 939 951 950
Century (206) 214 211 208 206 209
Central India (268) 270 266 272 271
Kohinoor (305) 308 304 305 306
New Great (243) 247 241 245 244
Simplex (94) 96 93
Swadeshi (239) 243 240
Associated Cement (118/8) 120/8 119/8 117/8 118/8 118
Tata Hydro (155/8) 156 153
Tata Power (1402/8) 1405 1395 1385 1387 1382
Tram Ord (117/8) 118
T Steel Defd (1340) 1355 1345 1335 1322 1315 1305 1327 1322 1332 1317 1330
T Steel Ord (281) 285 283 279 275 277 280 277 281 280 279/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (157/8) 157/8
Bellapur (166) 167 166/8
B Steam (227) 227
B Burma (547) 553 547 542 545 543 545

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	955	0
100	C. Province	101	0
100	Dh. Baramati	104	4
100	Gujarat	99	8
100	Mandra Bhon	99	0
100	Pachora Jamner	96	4
100	Sara Serajgunj	100	12
500	Tapti Valley	737	8
	MINING.		
9	Burma Corp.	7	1
8sh.	Indian Copper	2-9-0	
10	Indian Iron and Steel	33	8
10	SHIVRAJPUR	47	0
30	TATA STEEL DEFD.	1330	0
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	279	8
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
100	ALCOCK	326	0
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	166	8
200-250	Bombay Safe Dep.	825	8
250	BOMBAY STEAM	227	0
125	B. BURMA	545	0
50	Burma Conty.	182	8
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3-10-3	
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	86	0
100	I. BLEACHING	136	0
50	I. Invest Trust	40	4
100	I. Radio Defd.	475	0
100	I. Radio Ord.	405	0
100	Port Canning	67	0
30	Premier Con.	71	12
15	Scindia	20	8
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	31	8
	PREFERENCE.		
5½	P. C. Amalgmd. (T. F.)	106	0
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1510	0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	292	8
7	p.c. B'bay Tram (T.F.)	71	8
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	560	0
6-1/4	p.c. Prem. Const. 1st	102	0
6-1¼	p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	95	8
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	152	8
7½	p.c. Tata Power	1576	4
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	201	14
7½	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	157	8
7	p.c. Vishnu	705	0
	DEBENTURES.		
3-3/4	p.c. Andhra Valley	102	0
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	108	12
4	p.c. Bombay Telephone	52	0
7	p.c. Sholapur	77	4
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	108	12

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List).

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, Aug 3

November	53.00
December	53.20

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Aug 3

August	202.50+30
October	200.30+20
November	198.90+60
December	199.00+150
February	196.80+120

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Regd. No. B. 1065

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1938

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ORGANIN
Tablets and got All Pleasures of Life.
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India Act Provisions Have No Parallel

Complete Safeguard For Br. Vested Interests!

INDIAN COMMERCE CHAMBERS ON MENACE TO INDIGENOUS ENTERPRISE

SIMLA: August 2.

THAT THE VARIOUS PROVISIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1935, ARE PRIMARILY DESIGNED TO SAFEGUARD COMPLETELY NOT ONLY THE EXISTING BRITISH VESTED INTERESTS, BUT ALSO ALL THE FUTURE BRITISH VESTED INTERESTS IN AS COMPREHENSIVE AND RIGID A MANNER AS POSSIBLE, is the opinion voiced by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Simla, in the course of a communication to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy.

The Committee request the Private Secretary to submit their views on the Act to His Excellency the Viceroy with a request that they may be forwarded to the Secretary of State for India for the information of His Majesty's Government.

NO PARALLEL.

Several provisions, continues the communication, have no parallel in the constitution of any country in the world including those of the British Dominions. The Committee are firmly of the view that under these provisions of the Act it will be impossible for the Federal Government to initiate any economy policy and to adopt any effective measures to protect and promote Indian national enterprise even on occasions when the indigenous enterprise is threatened by the intrusion of foreign capital becoming a serious menace to its growth.

The Committee point out that the representatives of the people are not only deprived of the power either over Defence or Foreign Policy of India, but the major portion of the expenditure comprising about 90 per cent. of the Federal Revenues, will be treated as Reserve Expenditure and will be controlled by the Governor-General. The Federal Assembly is, therefore, left scarcely with any power over the expenditure to be met from the Federal revenues.

The Committee examined certain specific clauses in the Act, which, in their opinion, are likely to affect India in the exercise of her liberty to follow an economic policy best suited to her requirements.

SPECIAL RESPONSIBILITIES.

Section 12 of the Act, says the Committee, which lays down special responsibilities of the Governor-General, gives very wide and undefined powers which are likely to conflict with the sphere of responsibility of the Federal Ministers.

Creation of the post of a Financial Adviser to the Governor-General under Section 15, in practice, is likely to whittle down the powers of the Federal Finance Minister and will be a source of creating conflict between the Governor-General and his Federal Ministers in respect of financial and currency policy of the Federal Government.

Section 115 accords special treatment to ships and aircrafts registered in the United Kingdom and the Indian Federal or Provincial Governments are denied the power to discriminate between ships and aircrafts registered in India and those registered in the United Kingdom or between ships and aircrafts owned, controlled and managed by the nationals of the country and those owned, controlled and managed by others. Indian Government is unable to reserve its coastal trade to its own nationals and they are debarred from adopting any measures for the development of their indigenous shipping industry.

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE.

Sections 152 and 153 define the function of the Governor-General to be exercised by him in his discretion in respect of the Reserve Bank of India and the Currency and Coinage of India. The Federal Legislature and the Federal Ministers will not have the final voice in determining the Currency and Exchange Policy of this country which has a vital bearing on its economic development. They are precluded from introducing any legislation affecting coinage or currency of the Federation or the Constitution or functions of the Reserve Bank of India without first obtaining the previous sanction of the Governor-General in his discretion. It must be remembered, says the Committee, that this power is vested in him over and above his usual power of veto.

The Committee of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry trust that this analysis of the economic and financial aspects of the Federal Constitution will receive the careful consideration of His Majesty's Government in their deliberations of this question.—United Press.

SALEM WORKERS & PROHIBITION

Mischievous Propaganda Exposed In Press Communique

MADRAS, August 2.

The Ministry of Public Information has issued the following Press communique on prohibition in Salem district; to-day:—

The Collector of Salem has issued a report about the working of Prohibition in the district during the last nine months. The attention of the Government of Madras has been drawn to certain anti-prohibitionist literature issued from Calcutta purporting to give an account of the working of Prohibition in Salem District which is wholly incorrect and misleading.

The article opens with an extraordinary statement that while prohibition has been successfully enforced to some extent in the towns, it is unknown in the villages. The reason given is that the villages have topes containing thousands of toddy trees which are tapped freely for sweet toddy which ferments in the absence of heavy liming of the pots. The article goes on to say "pots examined were found to have little lime. So clearly the villagers are enjoying fermented toddy as largely as before."

Over a hundred thousand pots were examined by the Police and only in 58 cases was the tapping found to be for fermented toddy. It is incorrect to suppose that it is necessary to lime pots heavily to prevent fermentation. Only a small quantity of lime is required and the suggestion that pots are insufficiently coated with lime is not supported by the experience of the preventive force, which consists not only of the police but also of village officers, village and taluk Prohibition Committees and officers of all departments.

If there is any difference between town and village, it has been found that prohibition is enforced more effectively in the villages than in the towns for the reason that in the smaller and more intimately connected society of the village it is almost impossible to conceal offences against the Prohibition Act. The owners of topes themselves are also jointly liable with the tappers for any offence and they are therefore particularly on their guard against illicit tapping.

It has been stated in the leaflet issued from Calcutta that road repairs cannot be carried out in the Salem District and that the digging of wells has come to a standstill because the workers have not the energy to work without toddy. There has been no difficulty in carrying out the normal road repairs and more wells are being dug now in the district than ever before.

The article throws doubt on the genuineness of the claim that prohibition has led to increased savings by the poor. There is little doubt that whatever may have been the experience of other countries, which tried prohibition and gave it up, prohibition in the Salem District has contributed considerably to the economic well-being and prosperity of the poor. Recent enquiries by students of economics deputed for the purpose by the University of Madras have established this fact beyond question.—A. P.

'C.R.' Cabinet's Team Spirit

Frontier M. L. A. Gives His Impressions Of Madras Govt. At Work

MADRAS, Aug. 3.

"I am very much impressed by the team spirit with which the Madras Ministry is carrying on Government of the province. I feel, however, here in Madras as also in other provinces that the spirit of civil resistance, which our Ministers possessed before they accepted office, is fast dwindling away.

"The British Government wanted to increase the spirit of provincialism by introducing the Provincial Autonomy, and I believe they have succeeded to a certain extent. It has accentuated provincial spirit greater than before. Our Ministers should take note of this fact and try to assuage the feelings of respective communities concerned in order to deserve the name of governments being called National Governments."

Thus observed Dr. C. C. Ghose, a member of the Frontier Legislature Assembly, who is now in Madras in the course of his tour of the Congress provinces studying Jail and Industries Administration of the Congress provinces, in the course of an exclusive interview to the "United Press."

Dr. Ghose was very much impressed by the scrupulous cleanliness in Madras jails, and also the organisation of printing and carpentry sections therein. He, however, felt that Madras Government should follow the example of the Orissa Government in abolishing altogether "Gani" and flogging in jails. He eulogised the action of Government in sanctioning the supply of butter milk to prisoners.

While paying compliments to the Ministry for the creation of a portfolio of Public Information and putting it in the charge of a Minister, Dr. Ghose thought that the Department could be better utilised, if following the system of the U. P. Government the 'communiques,' Bills, Press-notes, etc. were printed in the vernaculars of the province for distribution among the public.

Dr. Ghose leaves for Bombay by the Bombay Express to-morrow morning.—United Press.

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE, August 2.

Sjt. Hajarilal Jadia, a prominent leader and the convener of the Anti Public Meetings Act Committee to-day completes the seventh day of his hunger strike.

His health is rapidly deteriorating.

Viduraswatham Inquiry Boycotted

Public Counsel's Letter To Committee Secretary

BANGALORE, Aug. 3.

Mr. Raju (Public Counsel) has addressed a communication this morning to the Secretary of the Viduraswatham Tribunal asking him to bring to the notice of the Chairman, Sir Vepa Ramesam and his colleagues that in view of the attitude of the Chairman, public witnesses declined to come and wholeheartedly depose before the Committee and consequently public evidence had to be abruptly closed.

As regards arguments from Monday next, inasmuch as a colleague of his has been insulted in a matter wherein the Chairman himself had recognised him as one of the important counsel for public and elicited from him on several occasions important information, as could be seen from official record of proceedings of the Committee, there could be no further co-operation unless the Chairman chose to make an expression of regret.—A. P.

CONGRESS M.L.A. RESIGNS FROM PARTY

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, August 3.

The "Dnyanprakash" is responsible for the news that Mr. Chakranarain Congress M. L. A. has sent letter to Mr. Kher, Leader of the Congress Party in Bombay Legislature resigning from the Party in protest against "growing dictatorship tendencies in the Congress."

He is stated to have recorded his disapproval of the Congress action in Khare affairs in the Central Provinces in this letter.

RECEPTION TO KHARE AT THANA

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, August 3.

Ex-Congress Prime Minister of C. P. and Berar Provinces Dr. N. B. Khare was received very enthusiastically and heartily by citizens of Thana at 6 a.m. on the Thana Railway Station.

Messrs. R. S. Bhagwat and L. V. Bhave had gone to receive him at Dadar. The train arrived at Thana at 6 a. m. A large crowd of prominent persons were present at the station. On his arrival he was garlanded by various organisations. Mr. C. T. Ranadive garlanded him on behalf of the Thana Municipality. Then Mr. S. A. Tendulkar garlanded him on behalf of the Salsette Taluka Congress Committee. He was also garlanded by Samartha Sevak Mandal, Aryakrida Mandal, Brahman Sabha, Mahila Mandal, Konkanastha Namdeo Shimpi Samaj, Marathi Granth Sangrahalaya, Democratic Party Hindu Sabha and some other institution. Then he drove to Mr. L. V. Bhave's place. At 7-30 a.m. he attended a private meeting of about 200 prominent persons of Thana at Mr. R. S. Bhagwat's Bungalow.

Being requested by the authorities of Marathi Grantha Sangrahalaya at 9-30 a.m. he visited Sangrahalaya. There he was garlanded by Mr. Rege on behalf of Sangrahalaya. Mr. S. M. Abhyankar related in short the history of Sangrahalaya.

In Central Assembly

New Muslim League Party In Offing

SIR COWASJI JEHANGIR AMONG UNATTACHED MEMBERS

SIMLA, Aug. 3.

The forthcoming session of the Central Assembly will see the birth of a new party of Muslim Leaguers with Mr. M. A. Jinnah as Leader, Mr. Ghulambhik Narang, as Deputy Leader, Sir A. H. Ghuznavi as Secretary and Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed as Whip. A separate 'bloc' has been allotted for the League Party whose strength is now 16.

UNATTACHED MEMBERS.

Mian Ghiasuddin, Maulana Zafar Ali, Sir Cowasji Jehangir of the old Independent Party and Sir Yamin Khan and others of the old Democratic Party, who have not joined the new League Party, will be classed as unattached members.

The idea of having a solid 'bloc' of Muslim members in the Central Assembly has not thus fully materialised inasmuch as all Muslim members have not joined the party. The position will, however, crystalise when the session commences and party affiliations of unattached Muslim members are made known.

FUTURE OF "NATIONALISTS."

It is understood that there is no change in the position of the Nationalist Party whose number is ten. The result of Mr. Aney's circular regarding the future Nationalist Party is not known, but it appears that most members feel that they should not merge with the Congress Party for the short period that the present Assembly will live.

The strength of the Congress Party at present is 46. But it is understood the new member returned in place of Mr. Samuel Aron will join the Congress Party so that its old strength of 47 will be maintained.

The European Group maintain their number of 10.

Sir Yamin Khan, Leader of the old Democratic Party, it is understood, is trying to keep up his party by new recruits from no man's land.—United Press.

BUS STRIKE IN KOLHAPUR

Dist. Magistrate Calls For Names Of Strikers

(From Our Correspondent.)

KOLHAPUR, Aug. 3.

The motor buses are standing still to-day as their owners and drivers are observing complete hartal since last evening. Great inconvenience and hardship have been caused to hundreds of citizens here and in the mofussil as they are unable to get any conveyance.

As yet there are no signs of any compromise between the authorities and the bus owners.

The District Magistrate visited the two motor stands in the town and has ordered those who have gone on strike to send in their names to his office.

DEO TO VISIT KOLHAPUR

(From Our Correspondent.)

KOLHAPUR, Aug. 3.

Mr. Shankar Rao Deo, the well-known Maharashtra Congress Leader and member of the Congress Working Committee, is paying a visit to Kolhapur on Aug. 5. He will address a monster meeting of citizens at the Ramachapar on Responsible Government in Indian States. He is likely to see the Prime Minister in connection with the people's demands of fundamental right.

Mysore Flag v. Congress Tri-Colour

No Attempt To Claim Superiority Of One Over Other, Says Bose

BANGALORE, Aug. 3.

"In the opinion of the Congress Working Committee, seeing that the large loyalty of the Mysoreans is derived from their primary loyalty to the State, the Mysore Flag should be hoisted first with such ceremony, if any, as may be necessary and then the National Flag," observed Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President, in the course of a letter to the Mysore State Congress regarding the hoisting of the National Flag and the State Flag on ceremonial occasions according to the terms of settlement arrived at between the Congress and the Mysore Government through the intervention of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Acharya J. B. Kripalani, who came to Mysore immediately after the Viduraswatham shooting incident.

NOT PRACTICABLE.

'It seems," Mr. Bose continued, "that simultaneous hoisting of the two flags is not practicable. The flags will have to be hoisted one after the other and on separate poles. Probably there will be some ceremony attending the hoisting. It was probably for these reasons that Congressmen in Mysore raised the question of procedure before Sardar Patel.

'It need hardly be pointed out that there will be no attempt to claim superiority for one flag over the other. That the one is a local flag and the other an All-India flag does not need to be demonstrated by any distinction being made in favour of the latter, for example by assigning to it a higher or a more distinguishing-looking pole."

Concluding Mr. Bose said: "In brief it is the desire of the Working Committee that the Mysore State Congress should avoid clash with the State authorities in the matter of flag hoisting. It is no small gain in that the national flag has got a definite recognition from the State."

In view of the above letter of the Congress President the Mysore State Congress decided to hoist the national flag and the State flag on all ceremonial occasions, giving priority to the State flag.—United Press.

SIMLA.—Sir M. N. Mukherjee, acting Law Member, arrived here from Calcutta to-day.—United Press.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE *THE CALENDAR*

I AM TIRED---WHATEVER GERRY IS DOING IN LONDON, I CAN HEAR ABOUT IN THE MORNING---
SHE'S COMING TO OPEN THE WINDOW--- GIVE ME THAT BANDANNA!--WE MUST SILENCE HER AT ONCE!
5-10
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LYMAN ANDERSON

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